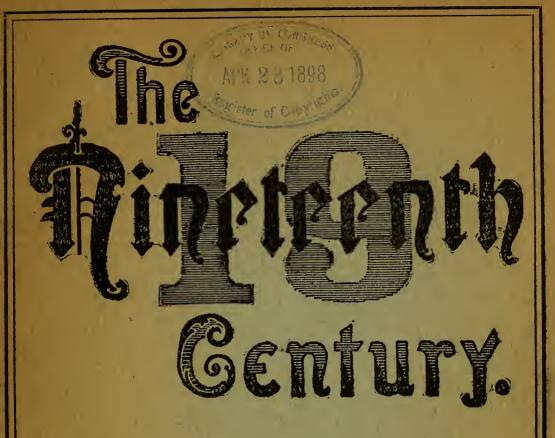


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This hour's the very crisis of your fate; Your good or ill, your infamy or fame, And all the color of your life, depends On this important now.—Dryden.

BY

A. P. CONNOLLY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

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A.P.Caernoly

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By A. P. CONNOLLY

CHICAGO, ILL.

1898.

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INTRODUCTION.

Trust men and they will be true to you, treat them greatly and they will show themselves great.—Emerson.

"Good morning sir," said an old veteran as he entered a business office on Dearborn street a few mornings ago.

"Good morning sir."

"I have called in answer to this advertisement for a man."

"How old are you?"

"I am sixty years old."

"You are too old by thirty years; we want young men."

"Can't you let me try my hand at the work for I am much in need of a place?"

"You are too old by thirty years I have told you."

"Old men are not wanted then?"

"No sir! not by this house."

"Well, God help the old men."

"Amen," say I.

My poor old friend came to me reciting the conversation with the man of affairs.

"I know I could fill the place admirably if he would only try me. Now what am I to do?"

"President Garfield said 'things don't turn up in this world until somebody turns them up.'"

"Well I have tried faithfully."

"It is a sad state of affairs but something will turn up for you,—since we cannot get what we like let us like what we can get and make the best of it."

"You are full of faith and take an encouraging view of things."

"Addison says: 'A contented mind is the greatest blessing a man can enjoy in this world."

"I am an old man now and it looks very dark to me!"

"I too am of this class. I am over the hill top and am looking off toward the setting sun with the cash balance on the wrong side; but, I'm not cast down."

"But you have some prospects ahead."

"Yes. Occupation is my great source of enjoyment. No man whose mind is properly occupied has time to be miserable."

"But I can't get anything to do."

"Well, cheer up;—Emerson says:—'Necessity does everything well'. We'll go along together and strike it rich yet."

"Rich! rich did you say and poverty staring me in the face?"

"Well, it is no disgrace to be poor if it is just a little inconvenient at times; besides, 'riches take to themselves wings and fly away.'"

"For a change give me riches and I'll clip their wings."

"I have pondered on this subject of old men and how to treat them. It has weighed on my mind, for it is a fact that they are not wanted in business and all are not rich. There must be hewers of wood and drawers of water. I have made up my mind that rich men are a necessary evil and we must put up with them."

"Yes, and I would like to be one of these necessary evils for a time to see how the change would suit me."

"I cannot speak from experience, but I venture the assertion, that there is more genuine pleasure in getting rich than there is in keeping rich; that many a poor man is very rich and many a rich man very poor. Contentment does not come from what we possess, but from how we possessed it."

"I am interested in what you say, -- you have done me good."

"Riches? They have cursed more than they have made happy. Give me neither poverty nor riches,—but give me a healthy body, a healthy conscience, a healthy mind, a kind heart and a liberal hand, and, if the balance is on the wrong side here, I have an abiding faith that it will be on the right side in the National Bank of the Universe, in the 'Sweet Bye and Bye.'"

"Every word you say is true and I shall profit by it and be more contented."

"A wise man will always be contented with his condition. But old men must live;—the body demands food and shelter and it must be clothed withal, so Comrade let us refuse to get old. Our eyes may fail and require two pairs of spectacles, our hair may become white and our shoulders a little bent, but the spirit;—what of that? I decline to surrender to the condition of things we have been considering, and am going to fish for a living and here is my bait."

"I don't understand what you mean."

"A writer says: 'In actual life every enterprise begins with and takes its first step forward in faith.' So this little book "THE NINE-TEENTH CENTURY" is my enterprise and I have faith to think it will win. As you see, it is what its name indicates and is composed of one hundred and one calendars, from 1800 to 1900 and historical events of each year.

"And what are its uses?"

"Well, suppose you desire to know the day of the week on which you were born, or some other equally important event? You have the year, the month and the day of the month, but you want the day of the week;—turn to the year and find it and it is less complex than a perpetual calendar."

"How do you sell it? and how do you find your patrons?"

"Two important considerations. The price is TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; and, I send it out to whom I will, trusting to the recipient not to be offended for my so doing, and leaving it entirely to them to say whether they will keep it, or return it."

"You are thus reposing confidence in men."

"The man who trusts men will make fewer mistakes than he who mistrusts them."—Cavour.

"I see you have some of the wise man's proverbs as well as a few of of your own in it."

"Yes;—'Great oaks from little acorns grow.' It may be that I am planting a seed that will fall in fruitful ground. If so, I am paid if I give away my whole edition."

A. P. CONNOLLY.

Chicago, March, 1898.

OUR PRESIDENTS.

True nobility is derived from virtue, not from birth. Title may be purchased, but virtue is the only coin that makes the bargain valid.—Burton.

The long line of illustrious men who have held the exalted position of President of the United States has not its counterpart in the world's history. Not "rulers by Divine right" but by the will of the people,—occasionally not by the majority of the popular vote, but, by the majority of the Electoral College, which is a conception of the early Congress, and, while we perhaps think that the majority ought to rule, yet this is not the law, and we are a wonderfully good people to obey the law. The men who have filled these exalted positions came from the people,—some had wealth, 'tis true, others came from the farm and other humble walks of life, but with a desire to serve the people and advance the interests of the Republic. No czars, no emperors, no kings with an entailed succession, with or without brains; no blue blood, made bluer by running back into barbarism, but good, rich, American blood that thrills the very soul,—independent, honest, God-fearing men, whose counsels have carried the Republic through the perils of birth at Bunker Hill and Yorktown and Valley Forge until to-day we can dictate terms of peace to the proudest nations on the globe.

The 19th Century to Americans is most important, for it is our initial century. We had just seen the light of day in our new condition when 1800 was ushered in. The declaration had gone forth to be free but the experiment was yet to be tried. When the bold, determined men signed the Declaration and the gauntlet was thrown down to the arrogant, proud Briton, it was faith in God and powder, the free men of America and George Washington of Virginia that inspired our forefathers to wondrous deeds of valor amid great sacrifices and a holy determination to be free. Washington was called by his countrymen to lead the armies of the young republic to victory; and, as they marched and countermarched and suffered for country, and country alone, the tide of battle rolled back; the sacrifices and the life blood of the fathers and sons hallowed the ground and cleared the skies and peace was declared. The armies disbanded and the modest hero bade farewell to his comrades in arms, retiring to his estate in Virginia to live in quietude for the balance of his life, but the people willed it otherwise, and—

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the First President, was honored by a twoterm service from 1789 to 1797. He was born on February 23, 1732, near Bridges Creek, Va., and inherited large landed estates from his father. The first election occurred in January, 1789. The two houses of congress had been organized in New York about April 4, 1789, although March 4th had been the appointed time. The organization of the government was completed on April 30th. The president and vice-president John Adams, were sworn in by Hon. Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of New York, in the gallery of the old city hall in Wall street. In the first cabinet were Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state; Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury; Henry Knox, secretary of war; Edmund Randolph. attorney general, and Samuel Osgood, postmaster general. John Jay was the first chief justice. At this time the country had a debt of \$80,000,000,—a fabulous sum considering the country's small population and resources. After a re-election of Washington and John Adams for a second term, the cabinet was Timothy Pickering, secretary of state; Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury; James McHenry, secretary of war; and Charles Lee, attorney general. There was no navy at this time. General Washington died at Mount Vernon, Va., December 14, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS, Second President, was born at Braintree, Mass., on October 30, 1735. In early life he was a school teacher and had ambition to enter the army, but lacked the requisite influence to accomplish what he desired, and then he thought of theology, but finally turned his attention to law and was admitted to the bar. He married Abigail Smith and removed to Boston in 1768. On the organization of the first Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia in 1774, he was one of the five members to represent Massachusetts. In 1777 he was sent as minister to France, where he remained until the mid-summer of 1779, when he returned home to be again called into service, and in October of the same year, went as commissioner to Great Britain. He remained abroad until 1788, when he returned home and received the thanks of congress. He was elected President and inaugurated at Philadelphia on March 4, 1797, in the sixty second year of his age. As Vice-President he opened the electoral vote and declared himself President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President, During his administration the seat of the general government was removed to the District of Columbia, its present location. Virginia and Maryland had ceded ten miles square of land for this purpose. His cabinet remained about as General Washington had left it, with the addition of the navy portfolio, to which Benjamin Stoddard, of Pennsylvania was appointed. General Washington died during this administration. Mr. Pickering failing to be in accord with the President was "discharged from further service as secretary of state." Mr. Adams died on July 4, 1826

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the Third President, was born in Shadwell, Va., on April 2, 1743. His family was of Welch ancestry and his education of a classical order. He was graduated from the William and Mary College with honors, and then turned his attention to law and soon built up a large practice. In 1769 he was elected member of the house of burgesses. He entered the arena of politics deliberately, for the benefit of his fellow men and not to enrich himself, except in contentment, deeming the respect and consideration of his fellows of far greater worth than riches. He married on January 1, 1772, Mrs. Martha Skelton, a childless widow, who, upon the death of her father added to her husband's estate 50,000 acres and 135 slaves. On June 20, 1775, he took his seat

in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, and on the same day learned and apprised congress of the battle of Bunker Hill. The die was cast and he was appointed on a committee to draft a declaration, which has become an immortal document. He was elected President and Aaron Burr Vice-President by the house of representatives, and for the second term his running mate was Mr. George Clinton, of New York; James Madison was his secretary of state. During his second administration, Georgia ceded 100,000 square miles of land which now form the states of Alabama and Mississippi; Louisiana was purchased from France; Aaron Burr was tried for treason; the slave trade was abolished and Judge Pickering was impeached. Mr. Jefferson died on July 4, 1826.

JAMES MADISON, the Fourth President, was born in Virginia, March 16, 1757. His father was a large landed proprietor and a leading man of affairs. James was educated at Princeton College where he graduated with high honors. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war he would have joined the army but his health would not permit. He turned his attention to politics and the affairs of the country became of great interest to him. He and Mr. Jefferson met for the first time on October 7, 1776, at the first session of the independent legislative assembly of Virginia, where he was one of the delegates to represent the state in the congress of the confederation. His abilities were recognized, and he was placed on most important committees. He was secretary of state under Jefferson in 1801, and took an active part in the negotiations then pending with foreign nations. He was twice elected President, serving from March 4, 1809, to 1813, with George Clinton of New York, as Vice-President the first term, and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, for the second. In his cabinet were found Robert Smith of Maryland; William H. Eustis, of Massachusetts; Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina; Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania and Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware. The most important event of the administration was the declaration of war against England which cost the United States \$100,000,000, Mr. Madison died on June 28, 1836, and his wife died on July 12, 1849.

JAMES MONROE, the Fifth President, was born in West Walden county, Virginia, on April 28, 1758. He was educated at William and Mary College, but left in 1776 to enter the army, was commissioned a lieutenant and promoted to captain, and again as major on the staff of Lord Sterling. He fought at Brandywine and Germantown, and also took part in the War of the Revolution. He left the army because, having accepted the staff appointment, he lost his lineal rank as captain. After leaving the army he read law and was admitted to the bar; went to congress in 1783, and in 1790 was chosen as senator. In 1791 was sent as minister plenipotentiary to France, but was recalled, as he was not in accord with the administration. He was elected by the Democrat-Republican party as governor of Virginia in 1799 and served three years. was elected President, and with Daniel S. Tompkins, of New York, as Vice-President, was inaugurated on March 4, 1817. He and the Vice-President were reelected, inaugurated, and both served for eight years, to 1825. Calhoun and John Quincy Adams were his secretaries of state. The latter was recalled from the Court of St. James to accept the position, and Calhoun became secretary of war. He was the author of the famous Monroe doctrine. In his message he declared: "As a principle, the American continents, by the free

and independent positions which they have assumed and maintained, are hence forth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." At the expiration of his second term as President, in 1825, he retired to his estate at Oak Hill, Va., and was soon chosen as justice of the peace. His ill-health compelled him to relinquish all political cares and to decline further honors. He was not a thrifty man, for in his old age he was much harrassed by debt. Mr. Monroe died at the residence of his son-in-law in New York City on July 4, 1831, but in 1858 his remains were removed to Richmond, Va., amid universal reverence and great pomp.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the Sixth President, was born at Quincy, Mass., on July 11, 1767. He was a soldier and a diplomat, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. At the age of eleven years he accompanied his father to France, and was educated at Paris, Amsterdam and Leipsic. At fourteen he went to Russia as private secretary to the envoy, Francis Dana, but returned to America and entered upon a course at Harvard, and graduated in 1787. He was sent as minister to The Hague on his twenty-seventh birthday. He was appointed by his father, who had succeeded Washington as President, and upon the advice of Washington, as minister to Russia. He returned to America, however, and was chosen to the Massachusetts senate April 5, 1802, and to the United States senate in 1803. He was very unpopular in the senate, and resigned before his time expired, saying: "He was not the man to remain where he was not wanted." Under President Madison he was sent for the second time as minister to Russia. He was also a commissioner to Ghent to effect a treaty with England, and, after the treaty had been concluded, he went to Paris and witnessed the return of Napoleon from Elba and the events of the famous "hundred days." He went from Paris to England as minister, where he remained for two years, when he returned to America to assume the duties of secretary of state under James Monroe. He was elected to the Presidency, with John C. Calhoun as Vice President, and was inaugurated on March 4, 1825. The election was thrown into the house of representatives, when Henry Clay, who was subsequently Mr. Adams' secretary of state, was speaker. John McLean, of Ohio, was a member of his cabinet. Mr. Adams died in Washington on February 23, 1848.

ANDREW JACKSON, the Seventh President, was born in the district on the borders of North and South Carolina, known as the Waxhaw Settlement, on March 15, 1767. In early life he was a teacher, and was given to all sorts of sports. He was an expert duellist, and fought one in 1795, and again in 1805, when he killed his antagonist, Charles Dickenson. He commenced practicing law in Nashville, Tenn., in 1788, was elected to congress in 1796, heard Washington deliver his last message, and in 1797 went to the senate. He was irritable as a senator, for the body was too slow and deliberate for one of his fiery temper. The historian says: "He was desperately in debt, and sold his estate of 25,000 acres to liquidate." He then removed with his negroes to "The Hermitage," and settled, as he supposed, for the balance of his life; but events changed his purpose.

The War of 1812 broke out, and he tendered his services and that of 2,000 men, which were accepted, and he was ordered to New Orleans, January 7, 1813. He did not arrive there, however, owing to some misunderstanding, and so

marched the troops back, when they were mustered out. It was on this march that he was dubbed "Old Hickory," and the name clung to him for the balance of his life. He participated in some of the Indian wars, and again was ordered to New Orleans to face the "red coats." Upon his arrival he commenced to fortify, with cotton bales and earth, on December 23, 1814. The British fleet of fifty ships, with 1,000 guns and 20,000 veterans, were anchored below the city. General Jackson, with only 2,000 men on the ground and 4,000 some where enroute, nothing daunted, threw down the gauntlet for John Bull to pick up. On New Year's day of 1815, the British began to bombard his works of earth and cotton, and, after the commanding general thought "Old Hickory" and his recruits were about "ready to cry quits," an assault was ordered, which resulted in a loss of 700 killed, 1,400 wounded and 500 prisoners to the British, while Jackson's loss was eight killed and thirteen wounded. The assault occurred just before dawn, but the defeat was most overwhelming. This was the last battle of the war. The treaty of peace had already been signed at Ghent on December 24, 1814, but the news did not reach Washington until February 14, 1815.

General Jackson was twice elected President, commencing on March 4, 1829, and ending March 4, 1837. John C. Calhoun was Vice-President the first term, and Martin Van Buren the second. He died at The Hermitage on June 8, 1845.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the Eighth President, was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., on December 5, 1782. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances but Martin gained an education and prepared himself for the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1803. He was married in 1807, and elected to the state senate in 1812 and remained for eight years, also was attorney general from 1815 to 1819. In 1816 he removed to Albany and formed a law partnership with Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, and became also, regent of the State University. In 1821 he was elected to the United States senate and became governor of New York, in 1827, resigning from the senate for that purpose. President Jackson made him his secretary of state, and in June, 1831, appointed him as Minister to England, but he was not confirmed. He was elected to the presidency with Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as Vice-President and inaugurated on March 4, 1837. His cabinet was composed of John Forsyth, of Georgia; Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire; Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina; Mahlon Dickinson of New Jersey, Amos Kendall of Massachusetts and Benj. F. Butler, of New York.

Mr. Van Buren died at his home "Lindenwa d," on July 24, 1862, greatly-honored and respected. His wife died in New York City, on December 29, 1878.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the Ninth President, was born in Berkeley, Va., February 9, 1773. When Washington became President he was but sixteen years of age. Education was not so easily obtained then as now, and Indian border troubles attracted the attention of young Harrison, so he entered the army. He was commissioned as an ensign in April, 1791, and assigned to the artillery. His youthful appearance attracted the attention of his superiors, but his determination brought him to the front, and he was advanced and placed upon the staff of General Anthony Wayne, who complimented him in orders, for his bravery. In 1795 he was a captain of artillery and in 1800 President Adams, appointed him governor of the new territory of Indiana, an immense domain,

from which the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan were formed. His powers were autocratic. He was not only commander of the entire militia. but, was Indian and land commissioner, legislator and law giver, and held the pardoning power. It was wonderful authority, but he was a wonderful man, and dealt fearlessly and equitably with all. Tecumseh, the noted Indian Chief, was a disturber of the peace and assembled with one thousand warriors at Tippecanoe, Indiana, to dispute the authority of Governor Harrison. The gauntlet thrown down by this imperious, proud warrior, was accepted by the general, and he advanced upon them, and, when near the town was severely set upon by the savages, who were defeated. The War of 1812 provoked the Indians to a general uprising, and General Harrison was appealed to by Kentucky, whose Governor commissioned him as major general of State troops. The President in the meantime had made him a brigadier general in the regular army where he did such signal service that his countrymen wishing to still further honor him, his party nominated him for the Presidency. He was elected and with him John Tyler as Vice-President on March 4, 1841. His secretary of state was Daniel Webster; secretary of treasury, Thomas Ewing; secretary of war, John Bell and secretary of navy, Geo. Edmund Badger.

General Harrison died on April 4th of the same year as the result of a cold incurred on the day of his inaugural.

JOHN TYLER, the Tenth President, was born in Greenway, Va., on March 29, 1790. He was quite a poet, as well as something of a musician, but law was his profession. Among his classmates were James Madison, president of the college, and Thomas Jefferson. He entered the arena of politics and was elected to the Virginia legislature in 1811 and married Letitia Christian on March 20, 1813. In the War of 1812 he commanded a company in the defense of Richmond against the English. Politically he was opposed to slavery, and, on the "compromise bill" admitting Missouri without restriction, he voted in the negative, much to the surprise of his friends. He was a forceful and ready debater in Congress. He declined a re-election to congress in 1821 on account of ill health. but in 1823 was again elected, and in 1826 was elected governor of his state. He was elected Vice-President on the ticket with General Harrison, and upon the notice of the President's death at once repaired to Washington, taking the oath of office on April 6, 1841. Upon assuming the duties of President there were some changes in the cabinet. Upon a re-adjustment the official family was composed of such men as Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania; John McLean, of Ohio; Charles A. Wickliff, of Kentucky; John C. Spencer, of Virginia; Thomas W. Gilmore, of Virginia, and William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania. Two members of the cabinet were killed by the explosion of a gun on the vessel "Princeton," and the places were filled by John C. Calhoun and John Y. Mason of Virginia. After leaving the White House Mr. Tyler returned to "Sherwood Forest," where he dwelt for the remainder of his life. He retired from politics entirely but was often called upon to take part in public gatherings. It was he who suggested the peace conference of the states which met in Washington in February, 1861. He was the president of the conference. He finally went with Virginia and was member-elect to the. Confederate house of representatives, but died before he took his seat. His death occurred on January 18, 1862.

JAMES K. POLK, the Eleventh President, was born in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, on November 2, 1795. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage and his father was a captain in the War of the Revolution. He at one time worked in a country store, but his taste was not in that direction, so he turned his attention to law, and in order to educate his son the father made a great sacrifice; but he was repaid in future years by seeing the son honored by the Nation. Mr. Polk turned to politics and in 1823 was elected to the house of representatives, returned in 1824, and was elected to congress in 1825, and re-elected until 1839, when he became governor of Tennessee. He was a free trader, an advocate for the extension of slavery, and advised the annexation of Texas. He was elected speaker of the house of representatives in 1835, and so remained for four years. In 1839 he decided not to become candidate for another congressional term, but was a candidate for governor-had a vigorous canvass and was elected. In 1841 he was again a candidate for governor but was defeated by the whigs. He was inaugurated as President and George M. Dallas as Vice President on March 4, 1845. He received 175 votes of the electoral college, as against 105 for Cassius M. Clay. His cabinet was composed of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi; William M. Marcy, of New York; Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, and John Y. Mason, of Virginia. These were all able men. Mr. Calhoun, as secretary of state in the preceding administration, had signed a treaty of annexation with Texas on April 12, 1844, which was approved by congress on March 1, 1845, and the following day signed by Mr. Tyler.

The Mexican government issued a proclamation denouncing the annexation act and called upon the people to rally in defense of their country but did not declare war. General Taylor was sent with an army "to assert the old French claim,—the rights given to Texas by Santa Anna and the new title of the United States." On May 7, 1846, the Mexican troops first opened fire on General Taylor at Palo Alto, and the Mexican war opened when 50,000 men were called for.

The campaigns were vigorously prosecuted by Generals Scott and Taylor, the city of Mexico was captured and our troops continued in possession of the country. Finally terms were agreed upon—Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California were made the property of the United States upon the payment of \$15,000,000. The treaty signed in Mexico on February 2, 1848, was sanctioned by congress on March 10, and the Mexican war ended.

Mr. Polk's political career was a most remarkable one. His administration was filled with momentous questions that called forth his best qualities, and he could have been re-nominated but declined, and upon the close of his term retired to private life, to nurse back his impaired vitality, which had been over taxed by the cares of office. He died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the Twelfth President, was born in Orange county, Va, on September 24, 1784. His father was Lieutenant Colonel Taylor of the 9th Virginia, which he commanded in the revolutionary war. He was always a soldier, having been born and bred amid the glitter and glamour of the army, and the stern realities of war. In 1808 he was a lieutenant of infantry, and captain in 1810. In 1812 was in command of Fort Harrison on the Wabash, but in 1815 he resigned and went to his farm, where he remained but a short time, when he returned to the army, and was made lieutenant colonel and placed in command of Fort Snelling, which at that time was far out on the frontier. In

1832 he was full colonel and participated in the second Black Hawk war, when he secured the surrender of that renowned chief. He took a prominent part in the Seminole war in 1836, and was breveted a brigadier general in 1837; was ordered to Texas July, 1845, to defend her against Mexico, and was made brevet major general May, 1846: He took a prominent part, also, in the Mexican war, at the end of which he was elected President, with Millard Fillmore as Vice-President, and inaugurated on March 4, 1849. He started for Washington on January 24th to enter a political life which was antagonistic to his taste, for he loved the army and the frontier, where the greater part of his life had been spent. The manner of travel was slow, and "Old Rough and Ready" reached Washington on February 23d. As March 4th was on Sunday, he was inducted into offic: on Monday, March 5th. In his cabinet were John M. Clayton, of Delaware; Wm. M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania; George W. Crawford, of Georgia; Wm. B. Preston, of Virginia: Thos. Ewing. of Ohio; Jacob Callaman, of Vermont and Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland. On July 4, 1850, President Taylor attended a ceremony at the Washington monument and became overheated, which resulted in his death on the night of July 9, 1850. His oldest daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

MILLIARD FILLMORE, the Thirteenth President, as Vice-President, upon the death of General Taylor, was sworn into office. He was born on a farm at Locke, N. Y., on January 7, 1800,—came from an ancestry of pioneers, and was early placed to learn the business of wool carding, but this did not suit his taste, and, having a fair education, he became a teacher, a surveyor, and finally a lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1823, He married Abigail Powers, a clergyman's daughter, in 1826. He was elected as an Anti-Mason to the general assembly in the fall of 1828, and in 1832 to congress, re-elected in 1836, and served in the XXVth, XXVIth and XXVIIth congress. He was nominated by the Whigs for governor, but was defeated by Silas Wright, a Democrat. In 1847 was elected state comptroller, but resigned to run for Vice-President with General Taylor. He took the oath of office on July 10, 1850, and his cabinet remained as originally constituted, with the exception of secretary of state; Mr. Clayton resigned and Daniel Webster was appointed in his stead. During this administration cheap postage was secured and Japan opened to America and the rest of the world by the Perry expedition. The Republican party was formed, the fugitive slave law passed, and the country was honored by the visit of General Kossuth and family, who were everywhere received with very marked distinction. Mr. Fillmore's wife died in 1853, and in 1855 he visited Europe, where he was received as became one who had so honored the high office of President of this great republic. In 1856 Mr. Fillmore accepted the Presidential nomination the second time from the hands of the American party, but received only the vote of Maryland. He was a model citizen and a wise and Christian statesman. He died at Buffalo, N. Y., on March 7, 1874.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the Fourteenth President, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., on November 23, 1804. At the early age of 16 he entered Bowdoin College and graduated in 1824. Law was his chosen profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and was soon elected to the legislature, where he remained for four years, a part of which time he was speaker. He was elected to Congress in 1833, and being considered a rising man, was placed on important

committees. Here he was associated with such eminent men as Clay, Calhoun, Webster and Buchanan. He retired from the senate in 1842, settled in Concord and resumed the practice of law. In 1844 he declined the senatorship and also the Democratic nomination for governor (an object lesson for the present day.) At the outbreak of the Mexican war he enlisted as a private and was soon made colonel of the 9th regiment, and was made brigadier general in March, 1847. His service was a conspicuous one,—he was once wounded, and remained in Mexico until the close of the war. He received the nomination of his party and was elected President, and with William R. King, of Alabama, as Vice-President, was inaugurated on March 4, 1853. In his cabinet were William L. Marcy, of New York; James Guthrie, of Kentucky; Robert McClelland, of Michigan; J. C. Dobbin, of North Carolina; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and Caleb Cushing. Mr. Pierce died at Concord, N. H., on October 8, 1869.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the Fifteenth President, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., on April 23, 1791. His parents were Scotch-Irish,—his father having been born in Donegal in 1761. There was a large family of eleven children, and James was the second. The father was well-to do, and the children were educated. The future President graduated from college, read law and was admitted to the bar. He became a member of the legislature in 1814, was elected to the XVIIth Congress at the age of 29 years, and was sent by President Jackson as minister to Russia in 1831; was senator from Pennsylvania in 1834, secretary of state under Mr. Polk in 1845, and was a candidate for the Presidency in 1852. Mr. Pierce was elected, however, and sent his competitor, Mr. Buchanan, as minister to St. James, where he remained until early in 1856.

Mr. Buchanan was elected President, with John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, as Vice-President, and inaugurated on March 4, 1857. He being a bachelor, the White House was presided over by Miss Harriet Lane, his niece, who, upon the election of her uncle to the presidency, became the first lady of the republic. This administration was marked with the most important event in the Nation's history,—a plot by prominent statesmen, senators and cabinet secretaries, to disrupt the Union, the suppressing of which cost four years of civil war, the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives and the expenditure of billions of money. The members of the cabinet were: Lewis Cass, of Michigan, secretary of state; Howell Cobb, of Georgia, secretary of the treasury; John B. Floyd, of Virginia, secretary of war; Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, secretary of navy; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, secretary of interior; Aaron Vail Brown, of Tennessee, postmaster-general; Jere S. Black, of Pennsylvania, attorney general. Mr. Buchanan retired from Washington the eve of this cruel war, for which he was held responsible, and died at Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1868.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Sixteenth President, was born in Hardin county, Ky., on Feb. 12, 1809. He was veritably a boy of the frontier and it being a long way to the "deestrick" school, his education was limited, so far as colleges were concerned. The Lincoln family moved to Indiana in 1816, and his mother, who was Nancy Hanks, died in 1818. His step-mother was a woman of quite considerable learning, and Abraham, stimulated by her kind endeavors, laid the foundation for an education that placed him among the foremost law-

yers and debaters in the world. He was a flat-boat man and made trips to New Orleans, some to profit and some to loss. Another move was made, and the future President became a son of Illinois. He took an active part in politics, and was a soldier as well and served in the Black Hawk war, was postmaster at one time and a member of the state legislature. He married Mary Todd, of Kentucky, in 1840, and was elected to congress in 1846, where he met such notable men as John Quincy Adams, Robert C. Winthrop, Alexander H [Stephens, Robt. Toombs, Andrew Johnson, Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, John C. Calhoun, Jeffer son Davis and Stephen A. Douglas. He opposed the war with Mexico, but, when the die was cast, he voted to sustain the men who fought in it. In 1854, he met in debate, the "Little Giant" in Springfield and opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise which Douglas advocated. This debate made him equally famous with the champion of the measure and paved the way to the presidency. He was nominated to this high office amid the rumblings of civil war, and was elected and inaugurated with the clouds of secession hanging thick about him. He lived to carry on the greatest civil war in all the annals of history. Abraham Lincoln the farmer, the "rail splitter," the soldier, the statesman, the patriot, the president and the martyr, dead and made glorious and Immortal by the assassin's steel, lives in the hearts of his countrymen. He, with Hannibal Hamlin of Maine' as Vice-President, was inaugurated on March 4, 1861. His cabinet was composed of William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase, Simeon Cameron, Edwin M. Stanton, who became the great war secretary, Gideon Wells, Caleb B. Smith, Edward Bates and Montgomery Blair. For the second term Mr. Lincoln was accompanied in the race by Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, Ex Gov. Denison of Ohio, Wm. Pitt Fessenden of Maine and Hugh McCulloch were members of the second cabinet. The Nation and the world were shocked by the announcement of Mr. Lincoln's assassination which occurred in Washington on the evening of April 14, 1865. He died in the City of Washington, at 22 minutes past 7 o'clock, on the morning of April 15, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the Seventeenth President, was born in Raleigh, N. C., on December 29, 1808. He had no school advantages whatever, and was early apprenticed to learn the tailor trade, which he did. But he desired an education—

And while he was handling the "goose,"
Was storing away knowledge for future use.

His wife, Eliza McCardle, helped him intellectually, and he read many authors, mastered difficult problems, and became a linguist. His political star was in the ascendency, and he became an alderman, mayor, and a member of the legislature. He was elected to congress in 1843, governor in 1853 for two terms, and to the United States senate in 1857, where he remained until 1862, when he was appointed by President Lincoln as military-governor of Tennessee, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was not an advocate of slave extension, and denounced the John Brown raid in 1859; was glad of Lincoln's election, was opposed to secession, and claimed that the war had been thrust on the North. He was denounced, burned in effigy, and threatened with lynching, all of which did not disturb him in the least. He was the owner of slaves, but they were confiscated. He was elected Vice-President, and upon being notified of Mr. Lincoln's death, took the oath of office as President. He was inducted into office by

Chief Justice Chase without any public demonstration, and his first cabinet meeting was held in the treasury building on the day of Lincoln's death. He invited the members of the cabinet to remain. His administration was an eventful one. The war closed, the civil rights bill passed, reconstruction was put on foot, the French withdrew from Mexico, Alaska was purchased, and the President himself was arraigned for impeachment, and in the trial, which lasted from March 23d to May 26th, he was acquitted.

Mr. Johnson died on July 3, 1875.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the Eighteenth President, was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on April 27, 1822. He was the eldest of six children; lived on a farm, and got a common school education, and in 1839 went to West Point, where he did not particularly distinguish himself for brilliancy of intellect. He was called "Uncle Sam" Grant, and "United States" Grant, but later in life "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. He graduated from West Point in 1843, was commissioned as second-lieutenant in 1845, on the eve of the Mexican war, through which he served, and for gallantry was promoted to captain. He resigned in 1854 and retired to a small farm near St. Louis, where he sought to gain a livelihood, but it was not to his taste. He went to Galena, and was there when the war broke out that, before its close, made him the most famous general in history. General Grant was inaugurated as President and Schuyler Colfax as Vice-President on March 4, 1869, and again with Henry Wilson as Vice-President on March 4, 1873. There were many changes in President Grant's cabinet during his two terms, and we find the following: Secretaries of state, Elihu B. Washburne, Hamilton Fish; of the treasury, Alexander T. Stewart (not confirmed), George S. Boutwell, William S. Richardson, Benjamin H. Bristow and Lot M. Morrill; secretaries of war, General John M. Schofield, U. S. Army; General John A. Rawlins, W. W. Belknap, Alonzo Taft, J. Donald Cameron; for the navy, Adolf E. Borie and George M. Robeson; postmaster-generals, John A. J. Cresswell, Marshall Jewell and James A. Tyner; attorney-generals, Ebenezer R. Hoar, Amos T. Ackerman, George H. Williams, Edwards Pierrepont and Alonzo Taft; secretaries of interior, Jacob D. Cox, Columbus Delano and Zachariah Chandler.

At the end of his second term President Grant made a tour of the world, and secured more honors from the rulers and nobility of Europe and Asia than any other man in history. His sickness, suffering and heroism in his last days were most pathetic, and so long as history is written and the centuries roll round, and people moulder into dust, so long will the name of Grant be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen.

He died at Mount McGregor, New York, on July 23, 1885.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the Nineteenth President, was born in Delaware, Ohio, on October 4, 1822. He received a good education, and by profession was a lawyer. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted and was commissioned as major of the 23d Ohio, of which W. S. Rosecrans was colonel. He was brave, and at Cedar Creek had a horse shot under him. General Sheridan said to him: "You will be a brigadier general from this time." And so he was, and was breveted major general on March 13, 1865. His war record ended with the memorable Shenandoah Valley campaign. He was inaugurated as President, with William A. Wheeler as Vice-President, on March 4, 1877. In his cabinet

were William M. Evarts, John Sherman, Carl Schurz, David M. Key, George W. McCreary, R. W. Thompson and General Charles Devens.

Mr. Hayes died on January 17, 1893.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, the Twentieth President, was born at Bedford, Ohio, on November 19, 1831. He, too, was a poor farm boy and canal-boat man, who worked his way from the tow path to the White House. He got an education by great exertion, and became a school teacher and president of Williams College. He was a lawyer by profession and dabbled in politics. His first political speech was in support of the nomination of John C. Freemont for the presidency. He was elected to the state senate in 1859. In the war he was colonel of the 42d Ohio, became brigadier general and joined General Grant at Shiloh. He was also chief of staff to General Rosecrans, and gave gallant service at Chickamauga under Thomas, but resigned December 5, 1863, and took his seat in the United States senate, to which he had been elected.

He was elected President and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, Vice-President, and inaugurated on March 4, 1881. His cabinet was composed of James G. Blaine, William Windom, Robert T. Lincoln, William H. Hunt, Samuel J. Kirkwood, Thomas L. James and Wayne McVeigh. Mr. Garfield fell, mortally wounded, by the hand of the assassin, on the morning of July 2, 1881, and lingered for months, when death came to his release at Elberon, near Long Branch. He died on September 19, 1881.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, the Twenty-First President, was born at Frankfort, Vt., on October 5, 1832. He was in early life a teacher and finally selected law as his profession, and was a man of fine attainments. His first schooling was obtained at Union College, N. Y., and, in 1851, he was principal of the academy at North Pownal, Vt. Subsequently he was made engineer in chief of the staff of Governor Morgan in 1860, and quartermaster-general of New York, in which capacity fell to him the task of subsisting, quartering, uniforming, equipping and arming New York's quota of soldiers for the Union Army.

In February, 1862, he was appointed inspector general for New York, and in May went to the front and thoroughly inspected all the State troops; but the State became Democratic in 1863, and General Arthur was superceded or rather resigned, and returning home resumed the practice of law. In 1871, President Grant appointed him collector of the port of New York, and reappointed him in 1875. He took the oath of office at once upon the death of President Garfield and filled out the unexpired term. General Arthur died in New York, November 18, 1886.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the Twenty-Second President, was born at Caldwell, N. J., on March 18, 1837. His ancestry was English and most excellent stock. In early life he was a clerk and a teacher, as well as assistant in the New York Institute for the Blind. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He entered the political arena and was appointed assistant district attorney for New York, January, 1863. He was the only support of his mother and sisters, or he would have been in the army; but the family was represented by his two brothers who enlisted. He was a singularly successful man in politics, for the political wave tossed him to the mayoralty chair of Buffalo, and

again it rolled and he found the gubernatorial seat, and yet again the great political sea carried him on the crest of the wave to the White House, where he remained for four years, and then retired for a season to make way for a new tenant from Indianapolis. In 1893 he returned to Washington as President for a second term, and retired hale and hearty, and the century is not closed yet.

Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, were inaugurated March 4, 1885, and Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois, were inaugurated in 1893. President Cleveland was married in the White House on June 2, 1886, to Frances Folsom, and has a family of three girls and one boy as a result of the union.

His first cabinet was Thos. F. Bayard. of Delaware, secretary of state; Daniel Manning, New York, secretary of treasury; Wm, C. Endicott, of Massachusetts, secretary of war; Wm. C. Whitney, of New York, secretary of navy; T. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, secretary of interior; William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, attorney-general; A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, postmaster-general.

The second cabinet was Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state; John G. Carlisle, secretary of treasury; W. S. Bissell, postmaster-general; Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war; Hilary A. Herbert, secretary of navy; Richard Olney, attorney-general; Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and J. Sterling Morton.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, the Twenty-Third President, was born in North Bend, Ohio, on August 20, 1833. His father, John Scott Harrison, was the third son of General William Henry Harrison, who was the ninth President of the United States, and the youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Virginia.

The subject of this sketch gained a university education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. Indianapolis has been his home since that time, and he has steadily advanced from crier in the federal court at \$2.50 per day, to become one of the most distinguished jurists and expounders of law in America. In the civil war he was among the first to enroll himself, and after assisting in raising the 70th Indiana regiment, was commissioned by Governor Morton as a second lieutenant, and took the field where he displayed such energy in drilling his men, such gallantry and skill in handling them that he soon became its colonel, and was placed in command of a brigade. He took a prominent part in the campaigns of "Fighting Joe Hooker," and under General Sherman was among the very first in the storming column at Resaca, Ga., and at Atlanta bore a conspicuous part. After Sherman's march to the sea and the surrender of General Johnson at the close of the war, General Harrison went to Washington and took a part in the grandest reviews of veterans that this world has ever seen.

He was elected President and with Governor Levi P. Morton, of New York, as Vice-President, was inaugurated at Washington, on March 4, 1889. His cabinet was as follows: James G. Blaine, William Windom, Redfield Proctor, Benjamin F. Tracey, John Wanamaker, John W. Noble, W. H. H. Miller and Jeremiah Rusk.

Death is no respecter of persons or places, and Mrs. Harrison, the first lady of the land, the President's wife, died at the White House on October 25, 1892. Upon the expiration of his term as President, General Harrison retired to his home in Indianapolis, Ind., and resumed his law practice. He is married for the

second time, is hale and hearty, and we hope will live long to advise and give the benefit of his experience for the betterment of our common country.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY, the Twenty-fourth President, was born in Niles, Ohio, on February 26, 1844. He attended the public schools until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the 23d Ohio Volunteers, and served with distinction until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as major. After returning home he studied law, and was in receipt of a large and lucrative practice at the time of his election Politics claimed his attention, and he was elected to Congress, and served in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses, and was the author of the celebrated McKinley bill that has made his name a household word in all the civilized world.

Major McKinley was elected President, and was inaugurated, with Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, as Vice-President, on March 4, 1897. The members of his cabinet are as follows: John Sherman, secretary of state; Russell A. Alger, secretary of war; Cornelius N. Biiss, secretary of the interior; Joseph McKenna, attorney general: John D. Long, secretary of the navy; Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury; James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; James A. Gary, postmaster-general. Attorney-general McKenna was promoted to a justice of the Supreme Court. President McKinley, the first man in the whole world, will not disappoint the Nation, and it is to be hoped that jingoes and hotheaded political demagogues will enlist for the war they want him to declare and get out of the way.

No President since Abraham Lincoln's time has had so grave a question to settle as has President McKinley. The irresponsibles propose measures which are seconded by a lot of cheap office-seeking politicians, who think they elected the President, and who know more (?) than he dares to claim. This Cuban question was the president's inheritance; and, having fallen heir to it, he will, with the assistance of his coadjutors in office—Alger of the Army, Long of the Navy, and Gage of the Treasury, to furnish the sinews, hold the "dogs of war" in check until the propitious moment arrives, and then the haughty Dons will release their hold and Cuba will be free.

It is a serious thing to involve a nation in war, and none know it better than do those who have followed our ship of state through four years of strife. The President himself served more than his full term, and he and General Alger, his war secretary, with an experience of four years and sixty odd battles, will advocate peace if it can be honorably done. No fault-finding from soreheads, partisans and jingoes at home nor howls and threats from nations abroad, will change the minds of the President and his cabinet, who hold the key to the situation. But if war it must be, let it be a war so swift and so terrible, that future generations will pause and pray, and plan and legislate for a general disarmament of nations, and an international congress to arbitrate and settle great and grave questions peacefully, as Christian nations should.

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Closing year of the Eighteenth Century.

George Washington died at Mount Vernon on Sunday, December 14, 1799.

The Territories of Mississippi and Indiana organized.

Washington, D C., selected as the permanent seat of Government.

William Cowper, the poet, died April 25

Napoleon crosses the Alps. Battle of Marengo fought. Second United States Census taken showing 5.308 483 population.

United States Bank established, with a capital of \$10 000 000.

Total revenue of the Government for present year, \$12 945,000.

Von Moltke born on Sunday, October 26.

Attempts to burn anthracite coal declared a failure called black rocks.

Treaty of peace between the United States and France signed September 30.

Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, of Massachusetts, first introduces vaccination into

the United States

George Washington died at Mount Vernon, Va., on Sunday, 14th of December, 1799, at the age of sixty-eight years. The whole people were recommended to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days. "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his country men."

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Opening year of the nineteenth century.

Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were elected President and Vice-President by the House of Representatives.

On January 1, the union of Great Britain and Ireland was consummated. On March 23 Paul I, of Russia, was murdered.

Alexander I was made Czar of Russia.

Territory of the United States at this time was 820,680 square miles.

The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in England.

Steam navigation was made a success in Scotland.

Alien and sedition laws of the United States repealed, and excise tax on whisky

At this time there were about 200 newspapers published in the United States.

William H. Seward born May 16.

The system of internal duties was abolished.

A star for every state and a state for every star.—ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

War between the United States and Tripoli, one of the piratical Barbary powers.

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Ohio, the seventeenth State, admitted into the Union.

Spain ceded the territory of Louisiana to France, and New Orleans was closed against American commerce, causing great excitement in the west.

Gas-lights were first displayed in the streets of Birmingham, England.

Merino sheep first imported into the United States.

Herschel makes important astronomical discoveries.

On May 24, a bill to abolish bull fighting in England was rejected by the House of Commons

The great West India Docks in London were opened August 27.

During this year life boats were first invented in England.

Dr. Jenner, who discovered vaccination, was voted £10,000 by the British Par-

Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death. Patrick Henry, March, 1775.

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On March 3, Congress authorized the President to call out 80,000 volunteers if necessary, to open New Orleans to American commerce.

On May 2, France sold the territory of Louisiana to the United States for \$15,-000,000, thus adding 930,928 square miles to the public domain.

May 18, war declared between France and England.

July 23, Robert Emmett instigates an insurrection in Dublin. August 2, Napoleon Bonaparte made First Counsel for life. Number of Postoffices in the United States at this time, 1,258.

Dr. Gall, of Germany, first announces the science of Phrenology. Alexander Dumas born

Ralph Waldo Emerson born.

Yesterday the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America; and a greater perhaps never was, nor will be, decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting Colony, that those United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States. John Adams in a letter to Mrs. Adams, July 3, 1776.

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On July 12, Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel at Weehawken, opposite New York.

The British and Foreign Bible Society instituted.

Austria was made an empire and Francis II relinquished the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumed that of Emperor of Austria.

The State of New Jersey provided for the gradual Emancipation of Slaves.

On November 19 Napoleon was crowned Emperor of France.

During this year stereotypes were first used in England.

Terrible massacre of the white inhabitants of St. Domingo. March 29.

Decatur burned a captured frigate in the harbor of Tripoli to prevent it falling into the hands of rebels.

The surplus revenue of the United States for the year was \$7,300 000.

Tripoli was bombarded by an American Squadron under Commodore Preble.

Ellen Marion Kinzie, the first white child born in Chicago, December 20.

Nathaniel Hawthorn born.

John Hancock said after signing the Declaration: "There, John Bull may read my name without spectacles."

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A general alliance was made at St. Petersburg against France, April 8. Schiller died on Wednesday, May 8.

January 30, Mungo Park sailed on his second expedition to Africa.

The Gregorian Calendar restored in France, September 9. Treaty of Peace signed June 3, between the United States and Tripoli.

Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson, October 21.

December 2, Battle of Austerlitz.

Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton, President and Vice-President of the United States; seventeen States voted; total electoral vote, 176.

An earthquake in Naples destroyed 20,000 lives.

The Territory of Michigan organized.

Benjamin Disraeli born.

The increase in American shipping was very large during this year, owing to the complications of foreign nations.

In 1805 Michigan became a distinct territorial government of the United States; from 1802 until 1805 it was apart of the territory of Indiana. Previous to this it was a part of the Northwest territory.

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January 23 William Pitt died.

June 4 Parliament passed resolutions for abolishing the slave trade March 25. Robert Morris, the celebrated financier of the Revolution, died.

Battle of Jena Tuesday, October 14.

John Stewart Mill born.

American commerce greatly paralyzed by the issuance of the British "Orders in Council" and Napoleon's "Berlin Decree," which practically closed all European ports against neutral vessels.

Aaron Burr originated his famous conspiracy to form a Western government.

Webster's Dictionary was first published during this year,

On Monday. June 16, a great solar eclipse occurred, afterward referred to as "the dark day."

Col. Aaron Burr was detected in a conspiracy to form west of the Alleghanies, an independent empire of which he was to be the ruler and New Orleans the capital. He was arrested, brought to trial in 1807 and acquited.

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Longfellow and Whittier both born during this year.

On June 22 the United States frigate "Chesapeake" was fired on by the British frigate "Leopard" causing great excitement and indignation throughout the country.

Aaron Burr tried for treason and acquitted.

The United States Government lays an embargo on French and English vessels.

The Fourdinier paper-making machine patented in England. During this year the Missouri River was explored to its head.

Robert Fulton makes the initial trip of his steam vessel "Claremont" on the Hudson River, the same proving a signal success.

Louis Agassiz born.

On the 11th of November the British government issued the celebrated "orders in council" prohibiting all trade with France and her allies, except such trade as should be carried on directly from the ports of England or her confederates.

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On March 30th, in view of possibility of war with England or France, congress votes to increase the regular army to 6,000 men; and on April 12th empowers the President to call for 100,000 six months' volunteers.

Salmon P. Chase born.

Cable railways first patented in England by William Chapman. Napoleon Bonaparte prohibits all commerce with Great Britain. Slave trade abolished by the United States.

A society organized in London for Christianizing Jews.

General La Fayette refuses to become an adherent of Napoleon.

December 29th Andrew Johnson was born.

Joseph Bonapart made king of Spain.

The right of search refused by the United States.

During this year many indignities were perpetrated upon American seamen.

A man used to vicissitudes is not easily dejected.—Samuel Johnson.

The aggregate bonded indebtedness of the civilized nations in 1894 was £34 446 574,000.

General Grant said: "Let us have peace," and his enemies loved him.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

James Madison and George Clinton inaugurated President and Vice-President of the United States. Number of states voting, 17; total number of electoral votes, 176, of which Madison secured 123.

Battle of Corunna fought Monday, January 16th, resulting in the defeat of the French and death of Sir John Moore.

Monday, February 20th, the French capture Saragossa.

Napoleon entered Vienna May 13. Drury Lane theater, London, burned Monday, July 24th.

The British government send secret emissaries and endeavor to divide the American union.

Thomas Payne, and Haydn, the musical composer, both died during this year. Honorable William E. Gladstone born.

Tremendous eruption of Mount Etna.

Caesar had his Brutus; Charles the First his Cromwell; and George the Third ["Treason!" cried the speaker]—may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it.—Patrick Henry in Virginia Convention, 1765.

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President Madison takes formal possession of West Florida under the Louisiana Purchase, notwithstanding the protests of England.

Third census of the United States taken, showing 7,239,881 population. Fifteen million dollars worth of cotton exported from the United States during this year.

Empress Josephine divorced from Napoleon January 16. April 1 Napoleon marries Archduchess Maria Louisa.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions organized.

November 2 George III, of England, again becomes insane.

Holland becomes united to France.

On December 2 the Isle of France was captured by England.

At this time there were 364 newspapers published in the United States, twenty five of them being dailies.

Napoleon issued a decree October 19 to destroy all British merchandise.

March 10 Napoleon issued a decree by which all American vessels and cargoes arriving in any ports of France were ordered to be seized and condemned. In November it was revoked.

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On January 3 Congress of the United States authorized the occupation of East Florida.

The charter of the first bank of the United States having expired, a renewal was

refused by the casting vote of Vice-President Clinton.

May 16, the American frigate "President" disabled the British sloop of war,

Little Belt," off Cape Charles.

On Tuesday, November 5, Gen. Harrison defeated the Indians under Tecumseh at Tippecanoe.

During this year the first steamboat ran on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. At this time British vessels used the American flag to avoid French privateers. The Prince of Wales was appointed Regent on January 10.

Astoria founded by John Jacob Astor.

Preparations made for war with England. \$11,000,000 borrowed and duties on imports doubled.

The nations of the world spend annually to keep in preparation to destroy one another \$1,687,718,473.

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On Thursday, June 18, the United States declared war against Great Britain.

August 16, Gen. Hull surrendered his army and the city of Detroit to the British.

He was tried for treason and cowardice and his name was stricken from the

John C. Fremont born at Savannah, Ga., January 21.

Louisiana was admitted into the Union.

Terrible earthquake in Caraccas with 12,000 lives lost, March 26.

Russia and Sweden declare war against France.

Bonaparte marched against Russia May 9. He entered Moscow September 14, evacuated it October 22, left his army and reached Paris at midnight, Friday, December 18.

During this year the American Navy was very successful and was estimated to have captured more than 250 British vessels and 3,000 prisoners.

Gov. DeWitt Clinton of New York first projects the Erie Canal.

He that does good to another does good also to himself, not only in the consequence, but in the very act; for the consciousness of well-doing is in itself ample reward.—Seneca.

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On January 23, terrible massacre of American troops at Frenchtown by Indian allies of the British.

James Madison (second term) and Elbridge Gerry, President and Vice-President. Number of States voting, eighteen; total electoral vote, 218; electoral votes cast for successful candidate, 128.

March 8. Russia offers to mediate between the United States and Great Britain. Commodore Perry achieved a notable victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie, September 10.

A loan of \$16,000,000 was authorized by the United States Government to prosecute the war, and \$5,000.000 in treasury notes to be issued. John Jacob Astor and Stephen Girrard negotiated the principal part of this loan.

The American Tract Society was founded during this year.

October 13, Battle of Leipsic between the allied forces of Napoleon Bonaparte, in which Bonaparte lost 80,000 men, and 180 pieces of cannon.

\$7,500,000 of the United States loan taken at 88 cents on the dollar.

"Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."—C. C. Pinckney.

If any man tears down the stars and stripes, shoot him on the spot.—Dix.

1814

If a man sin can he not repent? If he repents can he be forgiven?

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

On January 14 the union of Norway and Sweden was consummated.

Wellington took possession of Bordeaux, March 8th, and on the 31st of March the allied sovereigns enter Paris. April 11th, abdication of Napoleon.

On the 24th of August the British forces, under General Ross, entered Washington and burned the capitol, its library, all the public offices and numerous private dwellings.

The London Times was first printed by steam Monday, November 28th.

Treaty of Ghent signed December 24th, establishing peace between the United States and Great Britain.

During this year threats of disunion were made by discontented inhabitants of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Gas first used for lighting the streets of London.

The American Baptist board of foreign missions organized.

On the morning of July 3d Generals Scott and Ripley, at the head of 3,000 men, crossed the Niagara river, surprised and took possession of Fort Erie without opposition.

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The power loom first introduced into the United States, and used at Waltham, Mass.

On January 8th, General Jackson fought the battle of New Orleans, gaining a brilliant victory over the British. The news of peace had not been received when the battle was fought.

April 6th, a brutal massacre of American prisoners in Dartmoor prison, England. On June 18th, battle of Waterloo, resulting in the complete overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte, Wellington commanding the allied forces.

August 7th, Napoleon gave himself up to the British and is banished to St. Helena.

Marshal Ney shot for treason December 5th.

War declared against Algiers by the United States, which was soon brought to a close by the brilliant victories of Commodore Decatur.

Prince Bismarck of Germany born April 1st.

What pity is it that we can die but once to serve our country.—Addison. Confidence imparts a wonderful inspiration to its possessor.—Milton.

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Indiana admitted into the Union.

April 10, the second Bank of the United States established with an authorized capital of \$35,000,000, John Jacob Astor and Stephen Girard being the Government directors.

Sir Humphrey Davy invented the safety lamp.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the brilliant dramatist, orator and poet, died.

Serious financial troubles throughout the United States, especially among manufacturers whose business was damaged by English importations. To remedy this a slightly protective tariff bill was passed, affecting chiefly coarse cottons, but it met too much opposition to be of value.

December 9, the Bank of England resumed specie payments.

We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately.—Benj. Franklin at the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. - Washington in his Farewell Address.

The memory of the just is blessed—the name of the wicked shall rot.—Prov. 10-7.

1817

The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion,—Prov. 28-1.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Under a resolution introduced in Congress by Daniel Webster, February 20, the United States Government began specie payments.

Mississippi admitted into the Union.

James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins, President and Vice-President of the United States. Number of States voting, 19. Total electoral vote, 221. Electoral vote for successful candidate, 183.

For the first time in the history of the United States a Congressional committee

recommend internal improvements at public expense.

The Seminole War results in the subjugation of the Indians and the conquest of Florida from the Spaniards.

De Witt Clinton begins operations on his systems of canals.

On February 21 the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in England.

Lithographic engraving first used in England.

Mississippi Territory was divided in 1817 and the western portion admitted into the Union as the State of Mississippi; it contains 48,000 square miles. I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country—Nathan Hall.

He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whose forsaketh them shall have mercy—Prov. 28-13

Wisdom is more precious than rubies; her ways are ways of pleasantness.—Prov. 3.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Illinois is admitted into the Union.

The Seminole and Creek Indians again make war on the United States, but are signally defeated by General Jackson.

June 12, imprisonment for debt abolished in New York.

Sir John Franklin sets out on his Polar expedition.

On October 9 the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was made, under which France was adjudged to pay 265,000,000 francs to the allies.

Encke's comet discovered November 26.

Sir John Ross starts on his first expedition in search of a Northwest passage. In May an important commercial treaty was made between the United States and Sweden.

Signal victory of Gen. Bolivar over Morillo in the battle of Sombrero.

Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts, born November 5. He served in the U. S. Senate, was Governor of his State, an eminent member of the Bar, and a Major-General during the war for the preservation of the Union.
"I was born an American; I will live an American; I shall die an American."—

Webster, July 17, 1850.

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Alabama admitted into the Union.

The United States purchased Florida from Spain for \$5,000,000, and Gen. Jack son was made the first Governor of the Territory of Florida.

The law of appeal by wager of battle was stricken from the English Statute books.

Capt. Parry sets out from England May 4, on his second attempt to find the Northwest passage.

Steel engraving was introduced into England by an American inventor. The territory of Arkansas was formed from that of Missouri.

The steamer "Savannah" reached England from America July 26, being twentysix days making the voyage.

The boundary line of Mexico was settled this year between Spain and the United

A treaty was made between the United States and Great Britain. John Ruskin, the brilliant artist and writer, born February 22.

Prince Albert, prince consort to Queen Victoria, born August 26.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days." Eccles.. ii:1; or Luke. ii:1

He that keepeth company with harlots spendeth his substance.

—Prov. XXIX. 3.

1820

Bless them that curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you.—St. Luke VI. 28.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Maine admitted into the Union.

George III of England died on January 29, in the eighty-second year of his age and the sixtieth of his reign. He spent, in a melancholy state of blindness, deafness and insanity, the last ten years of a reign which, up to the present time, was the longest and most important in the history of England.

December 22, celebration of the second centennial of the landing of the Pilgrims

at Plymouth Rock.

Fourth census of the United States taken, showing 9,633.822 population.

The Missouri Compromise Bill was passed, excluding slavery north of the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude.

California was ceded to Russia by Spain.

During this year the Bible was first printed in Chinese.

The term of "dough face" originates with John Randolph, who applied it to Northern members of Congress who voted in favor of the Missouri Compromise.

The Astronomical Society of London founded.

Benjamin West, the celebrated American painter, died.

Daniel Boone, a brave American pioneer, died September 26.

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Missouri admitted into the Union.

James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins re-elected President and Vice-President of the United States. Number of States voting, 23; total electoral vote, 235, of which the above candidates received 232.

On July 19 George IV was crowned King of England.

Peru and Mexico both declare independence

On Saturday, May 5, Napoleon Bonaparte died at St. Helena.

August 10, Major Andre's remains were removed from New York to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

Emanuel, King of Sardinia, abdicates March 13.

December 20, St. Domingo declares for independence.

August 7. Queen Caroline of England died; at time of funeral procession serious riots occurred in London.

A people that does not hold in honor its historical great men is like one who denies his parents.—Auerbach.

Few men in public affairs act from a mere view of the good of their country, whatever they may pretend.—Franklin.

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Ulysses S. Grant born April 27.

Sir William Herschell, the eminent astronomer, died in August. He was born November 15, 1738.

On the 27th of January Greece declared her independence.

Terrible massacre of the Greeks at Scio, April 22. Twenty-five thousand men, women and children killed by the Turks, and 30 000 carried into captivity. Destruction of the Turkish Army at Thermopylæ by the Greeks, July 8.

Independence of Brazil acknowledged September 7.

During this year a joint conference was held in London between English and American commissioners relative to suppressing the slave trade, each government giving the other the right to capture their vessels engaged in it. A part of the northern boundary line of the United States settled this year.

Rosa Bonheur, the famous artist, born at Bordeaux, France, March 22.

During the year 1822 an alarming system of piracy having grown up in the West Indies, a small naval force was sent there which captured and destroyed more than twenty piratical vessels on the coast of Cuba.

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Number of postoffices of the United States, 5,242.

The United States census apportionment fixed at one representative for every

40,000 people.

During this year the announcement of the so-called "Monroe Doctrine" was made for the purpose of preventing foreign entanglements and foreign interference in American affairs.

A full territorial government established by Congress over Florida.

The French Army entered Spain and invested Cadiz.

Brazil declared to be an independent empire.

South American republics acknowledged by the United States and by England.

The Thames Tunnel projected by Isambard Brunel.

It is more blessed to give than to receive.—John xx, 35.

Of the whole sum of human life no small part is that which consists of man's relations to his country, and his feelings concerning it.—Gladstone.

Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided.—U. S. Grant, relating to the Whisky Ring, July 29, 1875.

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Lord Byron died April 9th, at the age of thirty-six; was born January 22, 1788.

On August 15th Gen. La Fayette visited the United States by invitation of Congress, and met with a hearty reception. He was presented by the Government with \$200,000 and a township in Florida, as a reward for his eminent service in the Revolutionary War.

There was great manufacturing prosperity at this time in the United States.

A new Tariff Bill was passed chiefly protecting cotton goods.

Louis XVIII of France died September 16th, and was succeeded by Charles X.

The first nominating political convention ever held was the State Convention of New York, when De Witt Clinton was nominated for governor.

Macadamized streets first made in London.

The American Sunday School Union was organized.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals instituted in England.

If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country I never would lay down my arms—never! never! never!— William Pitt.

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John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun, President and Vice-President of the United States by vote of the House of Representatives.

On the 17th of June occurred the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. On April 1st work was commenced on the Thames Tunnel.

The Erie Canal was completed—total length 363 miles.

August 16th, first voyage was made in a steam vessel from England to India, for a prize of £10,000.

A council was held by the Creek Indians, by which their lands in Georgia were ceded to the United States, the Indians removing to reservations beyond the Mississippi.

During this year there was great speculative excitement in England, and numerous "Bubble Companies" were formed.

In the United States there was a speculative advance in cotton from twelve to thirty-two cents in a few weeks. It was followed by a decline and disastrous bankruptcies.

Smypathy is the golden key that unlocks the hearts of others.—Samuel Smiles.

Take the advise of those who have gone over the road—they know the hidden rocks.

1826

Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him.—Prov. 26-4.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both died on July 4, which was the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence.

The self-acting mule spinner was invented in England by Roberts

On the 24th of February, by a treaty with Burmah, England obtained £1,000,000 and a large tract of country.

The first railroad in the United States built, connecting Quincy, Mass., with Neponset.

Biela's comet discovered February 28.

Great anti-Masonic excitement in western New York, some of the New England states and Pennsylvania. Churches were broken up, political parties disrupted, and many went practically mad on the subject of anti-Masonry. One William Morgan, of Batavia, N. Y., mysteriously disappeared, and Masons were falsely accused of having drowned him in Niagara river.

On Saturday, April 8th, Henry Clay and John Randolph fought a duel near Washington, neither of them, however, being injured. The cause of the meeting was words which Randolph had made use of when speaking of the coalition of Mr. Adams and Clay, which he designated as a "combination of the Puritan and blackleg."

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On March 25th Capt. Parry started on another attempt to reach the north pole, but returned in six months.

October 20th the allied fleet destroyed the Turkish-Egyptian fleet at Navarino, every vessel of the Turkish fleet being either burned, sunk or disabled.

Great Britain, France and Russia guarantee to protect Greece. The corn bill passed by the English Parliament June 1st.

Completion of the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal, England.

Continued bitter agitation of anti-Masons.

Ludwig von Beethoven died March 10. He was born December 17, 1770.

A tariff bill was passed by the United States Congress during the year, which created considerable dissatisfaction by many who considered it too pro-

If it be possible as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.—Romans xii, 18.

> In speaking of a person's faults, Pray do not forget your own; Remember that with homes of glass Should seldom throw a stone.

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De Witt Clinton died February II.

Russia declared war against Turkey.

On July 4 the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was begun.

Daniel O'Connell was elected to the British House of Commons from Ireland July 5.

The Mark Lane (London) Corn Exchange was opened June 2.

On October I Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, defeated the Turks at Varna.

March 18 Solomon Southwick was nominated for governor of New York by the anti-Masons at Batavia; he received only 35 335 votes out of a total of 276,535 which were cast in the state.

The Corporation and Test Act, which obliged the partaking of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices in England, was repealed during this

year

Let us proportion our alms to our ability, lest we provoke God to proportion His blessings to our alms.—Beveridge.

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Sir Humphrey Davy died May 29. He was born December 17, 1778 Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun elected President and Vice-President of the United States. Number of states voting, 24; total electoral vote, 261; electoral vote secured by successful candidates, 178; popular vote, 647,231.

The institution of slavery abolished in Mexico. John Jay, an American statesman, died May 17.

Omnibuses were first used in England during this year.

A Spanish army invades Mexico and is defeated.

On July 26 first passage of the Balkan Mountains was made by the Russian army.

Six thousand persons perish by an earthquake in Spain on March 21.

September 14, at a conference at Adrianople, peace was declared between Russia and Turkey.

During this year the Indians of Wisconsin, Georgia and Florida waged a savage warfare against the white inhabitants of those states.

The very essence of free governments consists in considering offices as public trusts, bestowed for the good of the country and not for the benefit of an individual or party.-- John C. Calhoun.

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Paper envelopes were first used during this year.

On the 30th of April Turkey acknowledged the independence of Greece.

James G. Blaine born January 31.
Treaty made between the United States and Turkey May 7.

George IV. of England died June 26.

Revolution in France. Charles X dethroned. LaFayette made commander of the National Guard.

On August 9 Louis Philippe made king of the French.

General Bolivar, the South American liberator, died December 17.

Fifth census of the United States taken, showing 12,856,165 population. ber of newspapers published, I ooo. Number of postoffices, 8,450.

The United States mint at Philadelphia completed.

William IV., the sailor prince, made king of England.

I hope to find my country in the right; however, I will stand by her, right or wrong.— J. J. Crittenden.

When a man assumes a public trust he should consider himself as public property. Thos. Jefferson.

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James Monroe fifth President of the United States, died July 4.

The famous trial of Daniel O'Connell began February 12.

James A. Garfield born November 19. The Russians capture Warsaw on September 8, and thus end the freedom of

First appearance of cholera in England October 26.

December 27 France abolished hereditary peerage.

Louis Philippe agrees to give 25 000,000 francs to indemnify the United States for spoliations on American commerce made under the operations of the decrees of Napoleon.

Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our country right or wrong.—Stephen Decatur.

Surely the love of our country is a lesson of reason, not an institution of nature. -Bolingbroke.

It is not not fit the public trusts should be lodged in the hands of any till they first be proved and found fit for the business they are to be trusted with. -Timothy iii.

The gentleman is solid mahogany; the fashionable man is only veneer.—J. G. Holland.

1832

Whatever makes good Christians, makes them good citizens. —Daniel Webster, Dec. 22, 1820.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Goethe, the great German author, died March 22.

Baron Cuvier, the naturalist, died May 18.

Sir Walter Scott died September 21.

Centennial celebration of Washington's birthday February 22.

The final absorption of Poland by Russia was consummated February 26.

The cholera became a severe epedemic in London, and Fast Day was appointed February 6 on account of it.

Cholera appeared in New York and other eastern cities in June.

On December 10 President Jackson issued his stirring proclamation against John C. Calhoun and the Nullifiers of South Carolina.

Prof. Morse conceived the idea of telegraphy.

The Black Hawk War under that famous chief raged during this year. The Indians were driven west of the Mississippi, and Black Hawk surrendered. Because of additional duties imposed South Carolina seceded from the Union.

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Hannah More, the celebrated authoress, died September 7.

Captain Ross, the explorer, returned to England October 18; after four years' absence in the Arctic regions.

A magnificent meteoric display occurred on November 13, which created great excitement throughout the United States.

The compromise bill devised by Henry Clay, providing for the gradual reduction

of duties was passed by Congress.

President Jackson ordered the removal of deposits from the United States Bank, notwithstanding the strenuous remonstrance of Mr. Duane, who had the funds in charge. There was great excitement regarding the matter, but the President said: "I take the responsibility."

During this year the Cherokee Indians sell all their lands east of the Mississippi

to the United States for \$5,000 000

Andrew Jackson (second term), President, and Martin Van Buren, Vice-President, were elected. Number of states voting, 24; total electoral vote, 288; successful candidates received 230; popular vote. 687,502.

I am not a Virginian, but an American.—Patrick Henry, Sept., 1774.

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Lucifer matches come into use.

The Don Carlos revolution broke out in Spain July 10.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge died; was born October 21, 1772.

By act of Parliament on August 1, nearly 800,000 slaves were set free in the British possessions, and £20,000,000 was paid to the owners.

Native magistracy was allowed this year in India by England.

The Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad completed and locomotive engines used upon it.

The English Houses of Parliament were burned October 16.

General LaFayette died.

A large amount of emigration sets in through the Territory of Oregon.

The first white settlement in Wyoming Territory was established this year at Fort Laramie.

Two parties among the Americans of Texas are agitating for an independent state, the other adhering to Santa. The war with Mexico was the final result. Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. Galatians vi, 7.

Turn not to the right hand nor to the left; remove thy feet from evil.—Prov. 4-27.

1835

The upright shall dwell in the land and the perfect shall remain in it.—Prov. 2-21.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Francis I, King of Austria, died March 2.

A disastrous fire occurred in New York City on December 16, destroying 600 stores, together with many public buildings. The value of property destroyed estimated at \$17,000,000.

On the 17th of December, the President of the United States officially announced to Congress the bequest of James Smithson, of England, of £100,000 for the founding of "The Smithsonian Institution" at Washington. Prof. S. F. B. Morse constructs a short telegraph line and succeeds in sending

messages over it.

Chief Justice Marshall, of the United States Supreme Court, died.

The doctrine of international arbitration first proposed by William Ladd, of

New England.

The Seminole Indian war commenced near the close of 1835. The government attempted to remove the Indians, according to treaty, west of the Mississippi, and they objected. Micanopy, their king, opposed the measure, and Osceola, their most noted chief, said he "wanted to rest with his children in the land of his fathers.'

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David Crocket, a famous frontiersman, born August 17, 1786, was put to death by order of Santa Anna, Sept. 10, with five others, while defending Ft. Alamo.

A fire at Washington on December 15 destroyed the Patent Office and Postoffice with a large amount of valuable property and many important documents. Arkansas admitted into the Union.

The Indian war in Georgia and Alabama was ended during the year by the removal of several thousand Indians west of the Mississippi.

Important anti-slavery movements are inaugurated in the Northern States.

The Second United States Bank expires by the limitation of its charter, and President Jackson successfully opposes its renewal.

Gen. Sam Houston was made President of Texas, and by his signal defeat of

Santa Anna at San Jacinto, secures its independence.

General Thompson and a few friends surprised by Osceola and a small band of warriors. All were killed, the general's body being found with fifteen bullet holes in it. The Creeks had joined the Seminoles, and several hand-battles were fought, in which they lost heavily. The Creeks submitted, and several thousands of them were sent west of the Mississippi, according to former treaty.

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Martin Van Buren, President of the United States. Number of states voting, 26; total electoral vote 294, number received by successful candidate, 170; popular vote, 761,549. Richard M. Johnson was elected Vice-President by the senate.

Michigan was admitted into the Union, making the twenty-sixth state.

Great financial distress throughout the United States, 260 heavy failures of business houses in New York City during May, and extensive ones in all the large cities of the Union.

William IV., King of England, died June 20, and same date Queen Victoria became ruler of England.

James Madison, third President of the United States, died June 28.

Elijah P. Lovejoy killed at Alton, Ill., on November 7 for boldly publishing abolition sentiments.

The Declaration of Independence made by Texas.

On September 1 an extra session of Congress was called by the President to consider the business distress of the country.

Osceola, the Seminole chief, placed in prison at Fort Moultrie.

Chicago incorporated as a city.

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On the 5th of January President Van Buren issued a proclamation against the "Patriots" in the Canadian Rebellion.

On the 15 of March the Canadian "Patriots" surrendered to United States General Wool.

Talleyrand died May 17.

On the 5th of September Grace Darling and her father, lighthouse keeper, heroically rescued fifteen passengers from a wreck off the coast of England.

Ferdinand crowned King of Austria at Milan, September 6.

Chartist riots in England December 12.

The Wilkes Exploring Expedition sailed.

War Steamers first used in England.

On account of the disputed Maine boundary line, war with Great Britain seemed inevitable.

Set your affections on things above, not on things on the earth —Colossians iii, 2. Osceola, the famous Seminole Chief, who had been captured by General Jessup and confined in Fort Moultrie, died in January of fever.

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Daguerreotypes were first made.

The Chinese Government destroyed more than 20,000 chests of opium. Anti-Corn Law League founded in England by Richard Cobden and others.

Treaty made between the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium.

The first national Whig Convention was held at Harrisburg, Pa., in December.

Russia grants the rights of citizenship to worthy Jews.

In July a renewal of the Chartist riots occurred in England.

The Florida war continued. Gen. Macomb induced a number of the chiefs to sign a treaty of peace. The Indians were to remain in the country until assured of the prosperous condition of their friends who had emigrated. The treaty was broken, murders ensued and finally the government offered a reward for every Indian taken dead or alive.

Though I speak with the tongues of men and angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.—Corinthians xiii, I.

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Gen. William Henry Harrison and John Tyler, President and Vice-President of the United States. Total electoral vote, 294; number received by successful candidates, 224; popular vote, 1,275,017.

Notwithstanding continued business distress there was great political excitement throughout the country, it being known as the Log Cabin and Hard Cider

Campaign.

The Wilkes Exploring Expedition discover the Antarctic Continent, January 19.

Stamped postage envelopes were first used in England.

Lady Hester Stanhope, the English Arab queen in Syria, died June 23.

The remains of Napoleon Bonaparte brought to Paris and interred.

Texas recognized as an independent republic by France, England and Belgium. Sixth United States census taken showing a population of 16 069,453.

Sub-Treasury Bill adopted by Congress.

In December, Colonel Harney who had become the terror of the Seminoles, penetrated into the extensive everglades of southern Florida and captured a band of forty, nine of whom he caused to be executed for some previous massacre.

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1841

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Harrison and Tyler inaugurated President and Vice-President March 4.
On Saturday, April 24, President Harrison died and John Tyler succeeded to the office.

The New York Tribune was established by Horace Greeley.

On March 11 the steamer President sailed from New York to Liverpool with over one hundred passengers and was never heard from.

On May 21 the city of Canton was captured by the British army and surrendered upon the payment of \$6,000,000 ranson.

An extra session of Congress convened May 31, at which time the Sub-Treasury bill was repealed and a general bankrupt act was passed.

A charter for a new bank of the United States, passed by Congress was vetoed by President Tyler amid great excitement.

Congress passed a bill August 23 to distribute the proceeds of sale of public lands among the several states, according to population.

I love my country's good with a respect more tender, more holy and profound than my own life.—Shakespeare.

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The "Ashburton Treaty" concluded August 9.

An insurrection broke out in Afghanistan against England, and on January 5 6 000 British troops were surrounded and all but one officer massacred.

On May 30 an attempt was made to assassinate Queen Victoria.

The Wilkes Exploring Expedition returned in June, having circumnavigated the globe and made important discoveries.

Grace Darling died October 20.

By the Ashburton Treaty the question of the Maine boundary was amicably set-

The Florida war closed after seven years continuance, and costing the United States \$40,000,000.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, conscience.-From George Wash ngton's Copybook.

Perpetual peace is a mere dream, and not even a beautiful one. — Von Moltke. England's wars during the 18th and 19th centuries cost \$12,104,855,145.

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On the 5th of February Pointe a-Pitre, in the West India Islands, was nearly

destroyed by an earthquake; 14,000 persons perished.

On the 28th of February the gun called "The Peacemaker" exploded on the United States ship "Princeton" during an excursion on the Potomac river, by which the Secretary of State and several other persons were killed

On the 7th of May an earthquake destroyed Cape Haytien and 7,000 of its inhabitants.

The Bunker Hill monument at Boston was completed on June 17th, and a magnificent oration delivered by Daniel Webster.

The Sandwich Islands, after being held by England for some time, were ceded back to the authority of the native prince in July.

Congress of the United States granted Prof. Morse \$30,000 for the construction of a telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington.

The steamship Missouri, of the United States Navy, was burned at Gibraltar on August 25, 1843; \$60,000 was expended by Congress in removing the sunken hulk from the harbor.

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Thomas W. Dorr incited a rebellion in Rhode Island by attempting to overthrow the state government, was arrested, tried and convicted for treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The first week in February was noted for being excessively cold throughout the United States. A canal seven miles long was cut at Boston to pass an English steamer to sea.

On the 12th of February Daniel O'Connell was convicted of conspiracy.

National Whig convention held at Baltimore in May, when Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen were nominated.

On June 27th Joe Smith, the Mormon, was murdered by a mob in Carthage (Illinois) jail.

Serious outbreaks and anti-rent demonstrations occur in Rensselaer county, New York, during August.

The 23d of October was set down by the Millerites as the end of the world; many people had prepared their ascension robes, and waited in the open air for the heavens to open.

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Important reciprocal treaty between the United States and China consummated in January.

Texas annexed to the United States on March 1.

Ex-President and General Andrew Jackson died June 8.

On June 20 over 500 Moors suffocate in a cavern rather than surrender to the

The iron steamship "Great Britain" sailed from Liverpool for New York July 26. Florida admitted to the Union.

The United States sub-treasury was restored.

European emigration to the United States begins to greatly increase. James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, President and Vice-President of the United States. Number of States voting, 26; total electoral vote, 290; number cast for successful candidates, 170; popular vote, 1 337,243.

The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis was opened.

The union of hearts, the union of hands and the flag of our Union forever.— G. P. Morris.

He that oppresseth the poor to increase his riches shall surely come to want.—Prov. 22-16.

1846

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.—Prov. 25-11.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Elias Howe secured patent on his invention of sewing machine, September 10. Declaration of war with Mexico by the United States.

On January 13 the beginning of the war with Mexico was opened by the advance of the United States troops under General Taylor to the Rio Grande.

May 8, the victorious battle of Palo Alto.

May 9, the battle of Resaca de la Palma, after which General Taylor took possession of Matamoras.

The northern boundary line of the United States was fixed at 49° north latitude, by a treaty with Great Britain, at Washington in June.

The Corn laws of England were repealed June 26.

General Fremont occupied California July 4.

Monterey was captured September 21.

Smithsonian Institution was founded at Washington.

Iowa admitted into the Union.

Wilmot Proviso discussed in Congress.

Gun cotton invented.

Famine in Ireland.

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Postage stamps first used in the United States.

Battle of Churabusco between General Scott and Santa Anna, August 20.

Thomas A. Edison, the distinguished inventor, born at Milan, Ohio.

On February 18, the United States ship "Macedon" was sent to Ireland with breadstuffs for the starving population, there being among other causes a failure of the potato crop.

February 23, battle of Buena Vista, General Taylor defeating a Mexican army

four times as large as his own.

March 16, capture of San Juan d'Ulloa by General Scott. April 18, battle of Cerro Gordo.

Daniel O'Connell died May 15.

September 13, capture of Chapultepec and the City of Mexico by the victorious troops of General Scott.

In July the canal from Durance to Marseilles opened. being 83,000 meters long, of which 17,000 meters were subterranean passages beneath the Alps.

King Frederick William of Prussia gave his subjects a constitution.

Thomas Wilson Dorr, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life, released under an act of general amnesty.

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Wisconsin admitted into the Union.

French revolution. Louis Philippe expelled.

John Quincy Adams died February 23, at Washington.
In June the city of Paris was in a state of siege, and General Cavaignac made Dictator, suppressing a great insurrection.

Gold was discovered on the American fork of the Sacramento in California January 14. Crowds of adventurers flock there.

John Jacob Astor died March 29.

July 4 President Polk announced peace with Mexico.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge opened July 30.

December 20 Louis Napoleon was elected President of the French Republic. The Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty signed, by which New Mexico and California were

ceded to the United States.

National convention of the Free Soil party held in Buffalo, N. Y., August 9, nominated Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams for President and Vice President

I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. — U. S. Grant, May 11, 1864

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The year opened with a struggle in Hungary for independence, headed by Louis Kossuth.

In April Russia lends assistance to Austria to crush Hungary.

The Forrest and Macready riots in New York quelled by the military May 10. Cholora appeared in New York May 15.

James K. Polk died June 15.

The "Associated Press" formed in New York City, and Reuter's Telegram

Company established in London.

Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore President and Vice President of the United States. Number of states voting, 30; total number of electoral votes, 290; number cast for successful candidates, 163; popular vote, 1,360,101.

California adopted a constitution.

United States Department of the Interior organized.

Surrender of the Hungarian General, Gorgey, to the Russians, and end of the Hungarian revolution.

Be just and fear not; let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's and truth — Shakespeare.

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	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 27 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 28 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 29 \end{array}$	$\frac{23}{30}$	$\frac{24}{31}$	25	26		$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 28 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 29 \end{array}$	$\frac{23}{30}$	24	25	26	27
February	3	• • 4	5	6	• •	8	2 9	August	4		6	7	1 8	2	3
	10	11	12	$1\check{3}$	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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	$\frac{24}{31}$	$\widetilde{25}$	26	27	28	29	30		$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	23	24	25	26	$ar{27}$	$\mathbf{\tilde{2}\tilde{8}}$
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	21 28			24	25	26	27		$\frac{20}{27}$	21 28	22	23	$\frac{24}{31}$	25	26
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June	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	-	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 17 \end{array}$	11 18	$\frac{12}{19}$	13		$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 22 \end{array}$		$\frac{8}{15}$	9 16	10	$\frac{11}{18}$	12	$\frac{13}{20}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 21 \end{array}$
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William Wordsworth died April 23; was born April 7, 1770. On May 4 nearly the whole of San Francisco destroyed by fire.

President Zachary Taylor died July 9. The Territory of Utah was formed.

The Austrian General, Haynau, was attacked by London workmen for brutal treatment of Hungarians.

At this time the total area of the United States was 3,016,013 square miles.

On September 12 the Fugitive Slave bill was passed by the United States Congress. September 16 the slave trade suppressed in Washington.

A disunion meeting was held at Natchez, Miss., October 7, which, however, met with considerable opposition.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty passed.

Large Union meetings were held throughout the Union in view of the opposition to the Fugitive Slave bill.

California admitted into the Union.

Seventh United States census taken, showing 23.191,876 population.

Very few in public affairs act with a view to the good of mankind.—Franklin.

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	S	M	T	W	T	F	$ \mathbf{s} $		S	M	\mathbf{T}	W	\mathbf{T}	F	S
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Louis Jacques Daguerre, inventor of the daguerreotype, died July 12.

James Fennimore Cooper died September 14.

John James Audubon died January 27.

On February 3, Gen. Quitman was arrested by the United States Marshal for fitting out an expedition against Cuba.

A second large fire broke out in San Francisco June 22. Five hundred houses burned.

The Lopez revolutionary party sailed for Cuba August 4. After a few days' fighting all were captured, and the leader garroted by the Spanish authorities.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, visited the United States in December, and by his eloquence was warmly received, and his cause secured many warm friends.

Louis Napoleon became Emperor of the French by a coup d'etat on the 2d of December.

United States letter postage reduced to three cents.

Maine liquor law passed.

Rum and Ruin go hand in hand.

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	\mathbf{s}	M	$ \mathbf{T} $	w	\mathbf{T}	\mathbf{F}	$ \mathbf{s} $		\mathbf{s}	M	\mathbf{T}	W	\mathbf{T}	F	S
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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	11				15	16	17		10	11		13			
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	2				6	7		November		1		3		5	
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	$\frac{23}{30}$		20	20		20	29				30		20	20	-
June			1				5	December				1 -	1 -		4
	6	1	8	9	10	11			5	6	7	8	9	10	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and Duke of Wellington died.

By the new Constitution of France, Louis Napoleon was made President of the Republic for ten years.

Sir Thomas Moore died February 26. He was born in 1779.

In April Gov. Bigler, in a message, called attention to the wholesale importation of Chinese coolies.

Electric telegraph communication was opened between England and Ireland,

The great international Exposition opened in London, July 14.

The second Free-Soil National Convention was held at Pittsburg, Pa., when John P. Hale and George W. Julian were nominated for President and Vice-

The steamer Atlantic was lost on Lake Erie, August 20, with 250 passengers.

The United States purchased a large tract of land in Minnesota from the Sioux Indians.

Avoid a villain as you would a brand, which, lighted, burns; extinguished, smuts the hand. - Oriental.

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	\mathbf{s}	M	\mathbf{T}	W	T	F	$ \mathbf{s} $		S	M	\mathbf{T}	W	\mathbf{T}	F	S
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February	30	91	1	2	3	4	5	Ammust	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
r cortair	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	August	7	8	9	10	11	$1\overset{\circ}{2}$	13
	13		15	16	17		19		14	15	16	17		$\overline{19}$	20
	20	21		23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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March			1	2	3	4	5	Septemb'r		<u>:</u>	6	7	8	2	3
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	20	21	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{23}$	$\mathbf{\hat{2}4}$		$\frac{1}{26}$		18				$\mathbf{\tilde{2}\tilde{2}}$	$\hat{23}$	$\frac{1}{24}$
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April						1		October		• •		• •	• •	· <u>·</u>	1
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May	1	2	3		5	6		November			1	2	3		5
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On the 11th of January, Russia, Austria and Prussia acknowledged Louis Napoleon as Emperor of France.

An insurrection was commenced in Italy headed by Mazzini, which proved unsuccessful.

The circulation of Uncle Tom's Cabin was forbidden in Italy.

The Martin Koszta case occurred in June, when that individual was demanded by Capt. Ingraham from an Austrian man of war in the harbor of Smyrna, as an alleged American citizen.

Commodore Perry made an important treaty of peace and commerce with Japan.

On July 14 an International Exhibition opened in the Crystal Palace, New York.

From August 11 to 14, inclusive, intense heat prevailed throughout the United States, 400 deaths from it having occurred in New York City alone during the four days.

The United States paid Mexico \$10,000,000 for territory included in the Gadsden

One country, one constitution, one destiny.—Daniel Webster.

If you are going in the wrong direction, turn about and go the other way.

The proper sort of light reading is like palatable dressing for a Thanksgiving Turkey.

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pril				·:			10		24	2 5	20	27	28	- 5	
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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

On April 11 Russia declared war against the allied powers of France and England.

Battle of the Alma Wednesday, September 20.

On July 13 Commodore Hollins bombarded Greytown, Nicaraugua.

The Missouri Compromise repealed May 24.
The Collins' steamer "Arctic" sunk by a collision September 27, and more than 300 lives lost.

Relics of Sir John Franklin discovered October 20.

Historic charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava October 25.

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill passed by Congress.

Havana authorities illegally seize the American steamship "Black Warrior."

Reciprocity treaty adopted by England and the United States.

The tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil.—James iii, 8. With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right. - Lincoln, March 4. 1865.

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Nicholas I, Czar of Russia, died March 2.

Locomotive with train of cars first crossed the Niagara Suspension Bridge Wednesday, March 14.

The Paris Exhibition opened by Louis Napoleon May 15.

Abbott Lawrence died August 18.

On the 8th of September Sebastopol was evacuated by the Russian army and occupied by the allies.

Dr. Kane was brought home from his Arctic exploration October 11.

On December 23 the English exploring ship, "Resolute," was found floating in the Atlantic Ocean.

The Panama Railroad was completed.

Suspicions may arise from naught But malice, envy, want of thought; "They say,"—Well, suppose they do, But can they prove this story true?

He who believes in nobody knows that he himself is not to be trusted.—Auerbach.

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The Collins' steamship "Pacific" sailed from Liverpool to New York on January 23, and no tidings of her ever received.

Henriche Heine died February 18.

Second treaty of peace, closing Crimean War, signed at Paris, March 30.

National Democratic Convention met at Cincinnati, and nominated James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge for President and Vice-President.

The first National Republican Convention met on June 17, at Philadelphia, and nominated John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton for President and Vice-President.

In May vigilance committees were organized in San Francisco to maintain public order, and murderous characters were summarily dealt with.

Charles Sumner was assaulted by Preston Brooks in the Senate Chamber, at Washington, May 22.

On July 12 the Crimea was evacuated by the allies.

Submarine telegraph cable laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Serious political disturbances in Kansas between the Pro-Slavery and the Free Soil parties.

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	28	29	30	• •	• •	• •			27 · ·	28 ••		30			::
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Dred Scott decision of the United States Supreme Court, issued March 1, creating

great excitement throughout the country.

James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, President and Vice-President of the United States. Number of States voting, 31; total electoral votes. 296, of which Buchanan received 174. Popular vote—Buchanan, 1,838,169; Fremont, 1,341,264

Dr. E. E Kane, the Arctic explorer, died February 16. Indian mutiny breaks out among the Sepoys in India.

Upon the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company a financial panic begun throughout the country, and on September 21 the banks suspended specie payments

Representatives of European powers, assembled in Paris, presented Samuel F. B. Morse with 400 000 francs, in acknowledgment of his services for the invention of the electric telegraph.

Mountain Meadow Massacre of emigrants by the Mormons.

To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.— Washington to Congress, January 8, 1790.

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Thomas H. Benton, author of "Thirty Years in the Senate," died April 10.

John A. Washington contracted to sell Mount Vernon to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association for \$200,000.

The first telegraph message sent over the Atlantic cable August 16

September I grand celebration of telegraph communications between America and England.

The first overland mail arrived in St. Louis from San Francisco October 9.

Minnesota admitted to the Union.

November 28 the yacht Wanderer landed 300 African slaves near Brunswick, Ga. Steam fire engines first introduced into eastern cities.

> Imprision not Within thy breast Needless germs of sorrow.

The storm to-day,

With fury bent

Precedes sunshine to-morrow.

-Emma Thompson.

	$ \mathbf{s} $	M	\mathbf{T}	$ \mathbf{w} $	\mathbf{T}	F	$ \mathbf{s} $		S	M	\mathbf{T}	w	\mathbf{T}	F	S
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Macaulay, the historian, died December 28; was born October 25, 1800.

Alexander Humboldt died May 6, was born September 14, 1769. Washington Irving died November 28; was born April 3, 1783.

Death of Gen. Havelock, November 24.

Austria declared war against France April 29, and crossed the Ticino.

June 4, Battle of Magenta.

Battle of Solferino, June 24. First national banquet held by Americans in Paris, July 4.

August 28, splendid Auroral displays.

John Brown was hanged on December 2 at Charleston, Va., for inciting slaves to insurrection.

Anti-slavery sentiment growing throughout the Union.

Oregon admitted as a state.

The English and French were repulsed by the Chinese while undertaking the passage of the Peiho.

We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.—Rufus Choate.

He who serves his party best serves his country best.— R. B. Hayes, March 5, 1877.

1860

No government is safe unless it is protected by the good will of the people.—Nepos.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Eighth United States census taken, showing 31,443,321 population.

On May 16 the Republican National Convention met at Chicago and nominated Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin for President and Vice-President of the United States.

June 18, Independent Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. Stephen A Douglas and Herschell V. Johnson nominated for President and Vice-President.

The regular National Democratic Convention was held at Charleston, S. C., where John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane were nominated for President and Vice-President.

December 20 South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession from the Federal Union.

December 26 Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor, with his garrison, and occupied Fort Sumter.

December 28 the Palmetto flag was raised on the government buildings at Charleston, and Castle Pinckey and Fort Moultrie were occupied by state troops.

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NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

On January 2 Mississippi seceded from the Union, soon after followed by all the Southern States.

Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin inaugurated President and Vice-President of the United States. Number of States voting 33. Total electoral vote 303, of which Lincoln received 180; Breckinridge 72, and Douglas, 12. Of popular vote Lincoln received 1,866,352; Douglas, 1,375,157, and Breckinridge, 845,763.

In January there was a general seizure of United States property in the Southern States by the Confederates.

April 15 President Lincoln calls for 75,000 men to put down the Rebellion.

Col. E. E. Ellsworth was killed at Alexandria, Va., May 24.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas died at Chicago June 3.

(Continued on next page.)

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1861-Continued.

NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

November 8 Slidell and Mason taken from the English steamer "Trent." Kansas admitted into the Union.

Prince Albert of England died December 14.

April, 1861—12th, Bombardment of Fort Sumter, S. C.; 15th, evacuation of Fort Sumter, S. C.; 19th, riots in Baltimore, Md.

May 10th, Camp Jackson, Mo.; riots in St. Louis, Mo.

June 1st, Fairfax C. H., Va.; 3d, Phillippi, W. Va.; 10th, Great Bethel, Va.; 11th, Romney, W. Va.; 17th, Vienna, Va.; Boonville, Mo.; Edwards' Ferry, Md.; 18th, Camp Cole, Mo.; 26th, Patterson Creek or Kelley's Island, Va.

July 2d, Falling Waters, Md; 5th, Carthage or Dry Forks, Mo.; Newport News, Va.; 6th, Middle Creek Fork, W. Va.; 7th, Great Falls, Va.; 8th, Laurel Hill or Bealington, W. Va.; 10th, Monroe Station, Mo.; 11th, Rich Mountain, Va.; 12th, Barboursville or Red House, Va.; Beverly, W. Va.; 14th, Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; 16th, Millsville or Wentzville, Mo.; 16th, Fulton, Mo; Scarrytown, W. Va.; Martinsburg, Mo.; Bunker Hill, Va.; 18th, Blackburn's Ford Va.; 18th and 19th, Harrisonville and Parkersville, Mo.; 21st, Bull Run or Manassas, Va. Union 481 killed, 1,011 wounded, 1,460 missing and captured. Confederate 269 killed, 1,483 wounded. Confederate Brig. Gen'ls Bee and Barton killed; 22d Forsyth, Mo.; 24th, Blue Mills, Mo.; 26th, Lane's Prairie, near Rolla, Mo.; 27th, Fort Fillmore, N. Mex.

August 2d, Dug Springs, Mo.; 3d, Messilla, N. Mex; 5th, Athens, Mo.; Point of Rocks, Md.; 7th, Hampton, Va.; 8th, Lovettsville, Va.; 10th, Wilson's Creek, Mo. Union 223 killed, 721 wounded, 291 missing. Confederate 265 killed, 800 wounded, 30 missing. Union Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon killed; Potosi, Mo.; 17th, Brunswick, Mo; 19th, Charleston or Bird's Point, Mo.; 20th, Hawk's Nest, W. Va.; 26th, Cross Lanes or Summerville, W. Va.; 27th, Ball's Cross Roads, Va.; 28th and 29th, Fort Hatteras, N. C.; 29th, Lexington, Mo.; 31st, Munson's Hill, Va.

September Ist, Bennett's Mills' Mo.; Boone C. H, W. Va.; 2d, Dallas, Mo., Dry Wood or Fort Scott, Mo.; Beher's Mills; 10th, Carnifex Ferry; 11th, Lewinsville, Va.; 12th, Black River, near Ironton, Mo.; 12th and 13th, Cheat Mountain, W. Va.; 13th, Boonville, Mo.; 14th, Confederate Privateer "Judah" destroyed near Pensacola, Fla., by the United States Fagship "Colorado;" 15th, Pritchard's Mills, or Darnestown, Va.; 12th to 20th, Lexington, Mo.; 17th, Morristown, Mo.; Blue Mills, Mo.; 18th, Barbourville, W. Va.; 21st and 22d, Papinsville or Osceola, Mo.; 22d Eliotts' Mills or Camp Crittenden, Mo.; 23d, Romney or Hanging Rock, W. Va.; 25th, Chapmansville, W. Va.; 26th, Lucas Bend, Ky.; 29th, Camp Advance, Munson's Hill, Va.

October '3d, Greenbrier, W. Va.; 4th, Alamosa, near Fort Craig, N. Mex.; Buffalo Hill, Ky.; 8th, Hillsboro,' Ky.; 9th, Santa Rosa, Fla.; 12th, Cameron, Mo.; Upton Hill, Ky.; Bayles' Cross Roads, La.; 13th, Beckwith Farm (12 miles from Birds' Point), Mo.; 15th, Big River Bridge, near Potosi, Mo.; Lime Creek, Mo.; 16th, Bolivar Heights, Va.; Warsaw, Mo.; 17th to 21st, Fredericktown and Ironton, Mo.; 19th, Big Hurricane Creek, Mo.; 21st, Ball's Bluff, also called Edward's Ferry, Harrison's Landing, Leesburg, Va; Union 223 killed, 226 wounded; Confederate 36 killed, 264 wounded, 445 Union captured and missing; Union Acting Brig.-Gen. E. D. Baker killed.; 22d, Buffalo Mills, Mo.; West Liberty, Ky.; Hodgeville, Ky.; 25th, Zagonyi's Charge, Springfield, Mo.; 26th, Romney or Mill Creek Mills W. Va.; Saratoga, Ky.; 27th, Plattsburg, Mo.; 29th, Woodbury and Morgantown, Ky.

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1861-Continued.

NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

November 1st, Renick, Randolph Co., Mo.; 6th, Little Santa Fe, Mo.; 7th, Belmont, Mo.; Union 90 killed, 173 wounded, 235 missing; Confederate 261 killed, 427 wounded, 278 missing; Galveston Harbor, Tex.; Port Royal, S. C.; Bombardment by United States Navy; 9th, Piketown or Fry Mountain, Ky.; 10th, Guyandott, W. Va.; Gauley Bridge, W. Va.; 11th, Little Blue, Mo.; 12th, Occoquan Creek, Va.; 17th, Cypress Bridge, Ky.; 18th, Palmyra, Mo.; 16th, Wirt C. H., W. Va.; 23d, Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla.; 24th, Lancaster, Mo.; 26th, Little Blue, Mo.; Drainesville, Va.; 29th, Black Walnut Creek, near Sedalia, Mo.

December 3d, Salem, Mo.; Vienna, Va.; 4th, Anandale, Va.; Dunksburg, Mo.; 11th, Bertrand, Mo.; 13th, Camp, Allegheny; 17th, Rowlett's Station, also called Mumfordsville; 18th, Milford; 20th, Drainesville, Va.; 21st, Hudson, Mo.; 22d, Newmarket Bridge, Va.; 24th, Wadesburg, Mo.; 28th, Sacramento, Ky.; Mt. Zion, Mo.

The "grog" ration was abolished in 1863, and since then the crew has been forbidden to drink while on duty.

Marines are the police on board ship. Originally they were employed to

prevent mutiny among the sailors.

The guns of a battleship can carry from six to twelve miles, hurling a shot weighing half a ton.

Behind the heavy armor there is a padding of either corn pith or cocoa

husks

It costs \$500 every time one of the big guns on board a ship is fired.

Sailors are paid from \$9.50 to \$12.50 per month and board. An act of congress in 1872 abolished flogging in the navy.

The American navy has practically all been built since 1883.

A captain in the navy ranks with a colonel in the army. The oldest iron vessel is the Michigan, built in 1844.

Five battleships are now under construction.

The ships are painted white, except in time of war, when they are green.

Barnacles form on the hull of a ship, impeding its speed. Six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 15 per cent., and it must go into dry dock.

Sixty-one merchant vessels belong to the auxiliary navy. These ships are

subsidized, and by contract must be given to the United States on demand.

Some of the guns in the navy can fire a shot twelve miles, farther than a man can see, for the guns are aimed and sighted by machinery.

Five hundred and twenty-six men and forty officers are required to man

the cruiser New York.

Battleships are covered with armor of nickel steel from five to seven inches thick.

We have six armored battleships—the Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts,

Texas, Kearsage and Kentucky.

A submarine torpedo boat, to be known as the Plunger, is now under construction.

Projectiles thrown by naval guns are shaped much as the bullets shot by the ordinary rifle.

A big battleship has on board an electric plant capable of lighting a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

The boilers of the Iowa have a heating surface of eight acres, and hold thirty-two tons of water.

The Kearsarge and Kentucky have just been added to our fleet of battle-ships.

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NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

There was a great advance in gold coin in the United States, the premium in December reaching 134.

West Virginia was admitted into the Union.

January, 1862, 1st, Port Royal, S. C.; 4th, Huntersville, Va.; Bath, Va.; Alpine Station and Hancock, Calhoun, Mo.; 7th. Blue Gap, near Romney Va.; Jennies Creek, Ky.; 8th, Charleston, Mo.; Dry Forks, Cheat River, W. Va.; Silver Creek, Mo.; 9th, Columbus, Mo.; 10th, Middle Creek and Prestonburg, Ky.; 19th and 20th. Mill Springs, Ky.; Confed. Gen. F. K. Zollikoffer killed; 22d,

Knob Noster, Mo.; 29th. Occoquan Bridge, Va.

February 1st. Bowling Green, Ky.; 6th, Fort Henry, Tenn.; U. S. Gunboats "Essex," "Carondelet," "St. Louis," "Cincinnati," "Conestoga," "Tyler" and "Lexington." 8th, Linn Creek, Va.; 10th, Elizabeth City, or Cobb's Point, N. C.; 13th, Blooming Gap, Va.; 14th, Flat Lick Fords, Ky.; 14th, 15th and 16th Fort Depressor. The Manual Aleks Welled, 1735 wounded, 150 15th and 16th, Fort Donnelson, Tenn. Union 446 killed, 1,735 wounded, 150

(Continued on next page.)

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1862—Continued.

NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

missing. Confederate 231 killed, 1,007 wounded, 13,829 prisoners. Union Major-General John A. Logan wounded. 17th, Pea Ridge, Mo.; 18th, Independence, Mo.; 21st, Fort Craig, N. Mex.; 24th, Mason's Neck, Occoquan,

Va.; 26th Keytesville, Mo.

March 2d, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; 3d, New Madrid, Mo.; 5th, Occoquan, Va.; 6th, 7th and 8th, Pea Ridge, Ark., including engagements at Bentonville, Leetown and Elkhorn Tavern. Union 203 killed, 972 wounded, 174 miss ng. Confederate 1,100 killed, 2,500 wounded, 1,600 missing and captured. Union Brigadier-General Asboth and Acting Brigadier-General Carr wounded. Confederate Brigadier-General B. McCulloch and Acting-Brigadier-General James McIntosh killed. 7th, Fox Creek, Mo.; 8th, near Nashville, Tenn.; 9th, Mountain Grove, Mo.; Hampton Roads, Va Union 261 killed, 108 wounded. Confederate 7 killed, 17 wounded. 10th, Burke's Station, Va.; Jacksboro, Big Creek Gap, Tenn.; 11th, Paris, Tenn.; 12th, Lexington, Mo., near Lebanon, Mo.; 13th, New Madrid, Mo.; 14th, Newberne, N. C. Union 91 killed, 466 wounded. Confederate 64 killed, 106 wounded, 413 captured. 16th, Black Jack Forest, Tenn; 18th, Salem, Ark.; 21st, Mosquito Inlet, Fla.; 22d, Independence, Mo.; 23d, Carthage, Mo.; Winchester Va.; 26th, Warrensburg, Mo.; Humonsville, Mo.; 26th, 27th and 28th, Apache Canon, near Santa Fé, N. Mex; 28th, Warrensburg, Mo. The law authorizing issue of "Greenbacks" went into effect February 25,

and they were placed before the public March 24.

April 2d, Putnam's Ferry, near Doniphan, Mo.; 4th, Great Bethel, Va.; Crump's Landing, Tenn.; 6th and 7th, Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Army of Western Tennessee, commanded by Major-General U. S. Grant, as follows: 1st Division, Major-General J. A. McClernand; 2d Division, Major-General C. F. Smith; 3d Division, Brigadier-General Lew Wallace; 4th Division, Brigadier-General S. A. Hurlburt; 5th Division, Brigadier-General W. T. Sherman; 6th Division, Brigadier-General B. M. Prentiss. Army of the Ohio, commanded by Major-General D. C. Buell, as follows: 2d Division, Brigadier-General A. M. D. Cook; 4th Division, Brigadier-General W. Nelson; 5th Division, Brigadier-General T. L. Crittenden, 21st Brigade of the 6th Division, Gunboats "Tyler" and "Lexington." Union 1,735 killed 7,882 wounded, 3,956 captured. Confederate 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, 959 captured. Union Brigadier-General W. T. Sherman and W. H L. Wallace wounded, and B. M. Prentiss captured. Confederate Major-General A. S. Johnson, commander-in-chief, and Brigadier-General A. H. Gladden, killed; Major-General W. S. Cheatham and Brigadier-General C. Clark, B. R. Johnson and J. S. Bowen, wounded. 8th, Island No. 10, Tenn. Major-General Pope's command and the Navy, under Flag-officer Foote. Near Corinth, Miss. 10th, Fort Pulaski, Ga.; 11th, Huntsville, Ala. Army of the Ohio; Yorktown, Va.; 12th, Little Blue River, Mo.; Monterey, Va.; 14th, Pollocksville, N. C.; Diamond Grove, Mo.; Walkersville, Mo.; Montavallo, Mo.; 15th, Pechacho Pass. Ariz.; 16th, Savannah, Tenn.; White Marsh, Ga.; Lee's Mills, Va.; 17th, Holly River, W. Va.; 18th, Falmouth, Va.; Edisto Island, S. C.; 18th to 28th, Forts Tackson and St. Philip, and the capture of New Orleans, La.; Commodore Farragut's fleet of war vessels and mortar boats, under Commander D. D. Porter; 19th, Talbot's Ferry, Ark.; Camden, N. C.; 23d, Grass Lick, W. Va.; 25th, Fort Macon, N. C.; 26th, Turnback Creek, Mo.; Neosha, Mo.; in front of Yorktown, Va.; 27th, Horton's Mills, N. C.; 28th, Paint Rock Railroad Bridge; Cumberland Mountain, Tenn.; Monterey, Tenn.; 28th, Bridgeport, Ala.

May 1st, Clarke's Hollow, W. Va.; 3d, Farmington, Miss.; 4th, Licking, Mo.; Cheese Cake Church, Va.; 5th, Lebanon, Tenn.; Lockridge Mills, Ky.;

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1862—Continued. NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

Williamsburg, Va.; 7th, West Point or Eltham's Landing, Va.; Somerville Heights, Va.; 8th, McDowell, Va.; Glendale, near Corinth, Miss.; 9th, Elkton Station, near Athens, Ala.; Slatersville, Va.; 10th, Fort Pillow, Tenn.; 11th, Bloomfield, Mo.; 13th, Monterey, Tenn.; 15th, Linden, Va.; Fort Darling, James River, Va.; Chalk Bluffs, Mo.; Butler, Bates county, Mo.; 15th, 16th and 18th, Princeton, W. Va.; General J. D. Cox's Division; 17th, in front of Corinth, Miss., Brigadier General M. L. Smith's Brigade; 19th, Searcy Landing, Ark.; Clinton, N. C; 21st, Phillip's Creek, Miss.; 22d, Florida, Mo.; 23d, Lewisburg, Va.; Front Royal, Va.; Buckton Station, Va.; Fort Craig, N. Mex.; 24th, New Bridge, Va.; Chickahominy, Va.; 25th, Winchester, Va.; 27th, Hanover C. H., Va. Union 53 killed, 344 wounded. Confederate 200 killed and wounded, 730 prisoners. Big Indian Creek, near Searcy Landing, Ark.; Osceola, Mo.; 28th, Wardensville, Va.; 29th, Pocatalfigo, S. C.; 30th, Booneville, Miss; Front Royal Va.; 31st, Neosho. Mo.; near Washington, N. C.; 31st and June 1st, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. Va., 2d Corps, 3d Corps and 4th Corps Army of the Potomac. Union 890 killed, 3,627 wounded, 1,222 missing. Confederate 2,800 killed, 3,897 wounded, 1,300 missing. Union Brigadier-Generals O. O. Howard, Naglee, and Wessells, wounded. Confederate Brigadier-General Hatton killed, General J. E. Johnson and Brigadier-General Rhodes wounded, Brigadier-

General Pettigrew captured.

June 1st and 2d, Strasburg and Staunton Road, Va.; 3d, Legare's Point, S. C.: 4th, Jasper, Sweden's Cove, Tenn.; Blackland, Miss.; 5th, Tranter's Creek, N. C.; 6th, Memphis, Tenn.; Harrisonburg, Va.; General Ashby killed. 8th, Cross Ceys or Union Church, Va. Union 125 killed, 500 wounded. Confederate 42 killed, 230 wounded. Confederate Brigadier-Generals Stewart and Elzey wounded. 9th, Port Republic, Va.; 10th, James Island, S. C.; 11th, Monterey, Owen county, Ky.; 12th, Waddell's Farm, near Village Creek, Ark.; 13th, Old Church, Va.; James Island, S. C.; 14th, Turnstall Station, Va.; 16th, Secessionville or Fort Johnson, James Island, S. C.; 17th, St. Charles, White River, Ark; Warrensburg, Mo.; Smithville, Ark; Varrensburg, Mo.; Smithville, Partie Creek, Tong., 22d, Pageland, 18th, Williamshurg, Page 18th, Partie Creek, Tong., 22d, Pageland, 18th, Williamshurg, Page 18th, Pageland, 18th, Williamshurg, Page 18th, Williamsburg Road, Va.; 21st, Battle Creek, Tenn.; 22d, Raceland, near Algiers, La; 23d, Raytown, Mo.; 25th, Oak Grove, Va; Germantown, Tenn.; Little Red River, Ark.; 26th to 29th, Vicksburg, Miss; U. S. Fleet, under command of Commodore Farragut; 26th to July 1st. The Seven Days' Retreat. Army of the Potomac, Major-General George B. McClellan commanding, including engagements known as Mechanicsville or Ellison's Mill, on the 26th, Gains' Mills or Cold Harbor and Chickahominy on the 27th, Peach Orchard and Savage Station on the 29th, White Oak Swamp, also called Charles City Cross Roads, Glendale, Nelson's Farm, Frazier's Farm, Turkey Bend and New Market Cross Roads on the 30th, and Malvern Hill on July 1st. Union-First Corps, Brigadier-General McCall's Division, 253 killed, 1,240 wounded, 1,581 missing; Second Corps, Major-General E. V. Sumner, 187 killed, 1,076 wounded, 848 missing; Third Corps, Major-General Heintzleman, 189 killed, 1,051 wounded, 833 missing; Fourth Corps, Major-General E. D. Keyes, 69 killed, 507 wounded, 201 missing; Fifth Corps, Major-General Fitz-John Porter, 620 killed, 2,460 wounded, 1,198 missing; Sixth Corps, Major-General Franklin, 245 killed, 1,313 wounded, 1,179 missing; Cavalry, Brigadier-General Stoneman, 19 killed, 60 wounded, 97 missing; Engineer Corps, 2 wounded, 21 missing; total, 1,582 killed, 7,709 wounded, 5,958 missing. Major-General Sumner and Brigadier-Generals Mead, Brook and Burns, wounded. Confederate—Major-General Hager's Division, 187 killed, 803 wounded, 360 missing; Major-General Magruder's Division, 258 killed, 1,495 wounded, 30 missing; Major-General Longstreet's Division, 763 killed, 3,929 wounded,

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1862—Continued. NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

239 missing; Major-General Hill's Division, 619 killed, 3,251 wounded; Major-General Jackson's Division, 966 killed, 4,417 wounded, 63 missing; Major-General Holmes' Division, 2 killed, 52 wounded; Major-General Stuart's Cavalry, 15 killed, 30 wounded, 60 missing; Artillery, Brigadier-General Pendelton, 10 killed, 34 wounded. Total, 2,820 killed, 14,011 wounded, 752 missing. Brigadier-Generals Griffith, killed, and Anderson, Featherstone and Pender, wounded. 27th, Williams Bridge, Amite River, La.; Village Creek, Ark.; Waddell's Farm, Ark.; 29th, Willis Church, Va.;

30th, Luray, Va.

July 1st, Booneville, Miss.; Morning Sun, Tenn.; 3d, Haxals or Elvington Heights, Va.; 6th, Grand Prairie, near Aberdeen, Ark.; 7th, Bayou Cache, also called Cotton Plant;8th, Black River, Mo.; 9th, Hamilton, N. C.; Aberdeeo, Ark.; Tompkinsville, Ky.; 11th, Williamsburg, Va.; Pleasant Hill, Mo.; 12th, Lebanon, Ky.; near Culpeper, Va.; 13th, Murfreesboro', Tenn.; 14th. Batesville, Ark.; 15th, attempt to destroy 4th Wis., Gunboats "Carondelet," "Queen of the West," "Tyler" and "Essex;" Apache Pass, Ariz.; Fayetteville, Ark.; near Decatur, Tenn; 17th, Cynthiana, Ky.; 18th Memphis, Mo.; 20th to September 20th, Guerrilla Campaign in Missouri; General Schofield's command; 23d, Florida, Mo.; Columbus, Mo.; 24th, Trinity, Ala.; near Florida, Mo.; 24th and 25th, Santa Fé, Mo.; 25th, Cortland Bridge, Ala.; 25th and 26th, Mountain Store and Big Piney, Mo.; 26th, Young's Cross Roads, N. C.; Greenville, Mo.; 28th, Bayou Barnard, Ind. Ter.; Moore's Mills, Mo.; 29th, Bollinger's Mills, Mo.; Russelville, Ky.; Brownsville, Tenn.; 30th, Paris, Ky.; 31st, Coggin's Point, opposite

Harrison's Landing, Va.

August 1st, Newark, Mo., 2d, Ozark or Forsythe, Mo.; Orange C. H., Va.; Clear Creek or Taberville, Mo.; Coahomo Co, Miss.; 3d, Sycamore Church, near Petersburg, Va.; Chariton Bridge, Mo.; Jonesboro, Ark.; Lauguelle Ferry, Ark.; 4th, Sparta, Tenn.; White Oak Swamp Bridge, Va.; 5th, Baton Rouge, La. Union 82 killed, 255 wounded, 34 missing. Confederate 84 killed, 316 wounded, 78 missing. Union Brigadier-General Thomas Williams killed. 5th, Malvern Hill, Va.; 6th, Montavallo, Mo.; Beech Creek, W. Va.; Kirksville, Mo.; Matapony, Va.; Tazewell, Tenn.; 7th, Trenton, Tenn; 8th Panther Creek, Mo.; 9th, Stockton, Mo.; Cedar Mountain, Va. Union 450 killed, 660 wounded, 290 missing. Confederate 229 killed, 1,047 wounded, 31 missing. Union Brigadier-General C. S. Winder killed. 10th, Nueces River, Texas; 11th, Independence, Mo.; Helena, Ark.; Wyoming C. H., W. Va.; Kinderhook, Tenn.; 12th, Galatin, Tenn.; 13th, Galatin, Tenn.; Clarendon, Ark.; 15th, Merriweather's Ferry, Tenn.; 16th. Lone Jack, Mo.; 18th, capture of rebel steamer "Fairplay" near Milliken's Bend, La.; 19th, Clarksville Tenn.; White Oak Ridge, Ky.; 20th. Brandy Station, Va.; Edgefield Junction, Tenn. Union Mills, Mo.; 21st, Pinckney Island, S. C.; 22d. Cortland, Tenn.; 23d, Big Hill, Madison county, Ky.; 23d to 25th, skirmishes on the Rappahannock at Waterloo Bridge, Lee Springs, Freeman's Ford and Sulphur Springs, Va. Army of Virginia, under Major-General Pope. Confederate 27 killed, 94 wounded. Union Brigadier-General Bohlen killed. 23d to September 1st, Pope's Campaign in Virginia. Army of Virginia. Union 7,000 killed, 94 wounded and missing. Confederate 1,500 killed, 8,000 wounded. 24th, Dallas, Mo.; Coon Creek, Mo.; 25th and 26th, Fort Donnelson and Cumberland Iron Works. Tenn.; Bloomfield, Mo.; 26th, Rienzi and Kossuth, Miss.; 27th, Bull Run Bridge, Va.; Brigadier-General Hooker's Division of Third Corps. Union 300 killed and wounded. Confederate 300 killed and

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1862—Continued. NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

wounded. 28th, Readyville or Round Hill, Tenn.; 28th and 29th, Groveton and Gainsville, Va. First Corps, Major General Sigel; Third Corps, Major-General McDowell, Army of Virginia; Hooker's and Kearney's Divisions of Third Corps, and Reynold's Division of First Corps, Army of Potomac; Ninth Corps, Major-General Reno. Union, 7,000 killed, wounded and missing. Confederate, 7,000 killed, wounded and missing. 29th, Manchester, Tenn.; 30th, second battle of Bull Run or Manassas, Va. Same troops as engaged at Groveton and Gainesville on the 28th and 29th, with the addition of Porter's Fifth Corps. Union 800 killed, 4,000 wounded, 3,000 missing. Confederate 700 killed, 3,000 wounded. 30th, Boliver, Tenn.; McMinnville, Tenn.; Richmond Ky.; 31st, Medon Station, Tenn.; Yates' Ford, Ky.; 18th, Red Wood, Minn.; 20th and 22d, Fort

Ridgely; 25th and 26th, New Ulm, Minn.

September 1st, Britton's Lane Tenn.; Chantilly, Va. McDowell's Corps, Army of Virginia; Hooker's and Kearney's Divisions of Third Corps, Army of Potomac; Reno's Corps. Union, 1,300 killed, wounded and missing. Confederate, 800 killed, wounded and missing. Union Major-General Kearney and Brigadier-General Stevens killed. 2d, Vienna, Va.; 3d, Slaughterville, Ky.; 6th, Washington, N. C.; 7th, Poolesville, Md.; Clarkesville or Rickett's Hill, Tenn.; 9th, Columbia, Tenn.; Des Allemands, La.; 10th, Cold Water, Miss., Fayetteville, W. Va.; 12th to 15th, Harper's Ferry, Union 80 killed, 120 wounded, 11,583 missing and captured. Confederate, 500 killed and wounded. 14th, Turner's and Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, Md. First Corps, Major-General Hooker; Sixth Corps, Major-General Franklin; Ninth Corps, Major-General Reno. Union 443 killed, 1,806 wounded. Confederate 500 killed, 2,343 wounded, 1,500 captured. Union Major-General Reno killed. Confederate Brigadier-General Garland killed. 14th and 16th, Mumfordsville, Ky. Union 50 killed, 3,566 captured and missing. Confederate 714 killed and wounded. 17th, Durhamville, Tenn., Antietam or Sharpsburg, Md. First Corps, Major-General Hooker; Second Corps, Major-General Sumner; Fifth Corps, Major-General Fitz-John Porter; Sixth Corps, Major General Franklin; Ninth Corps, Major-General Burnside; Twelfth Corps, Major-General Williams: Couch's Division, Fourth Corps; Pleasanton's Division of Cavalry. Union 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, 1,043 missing. Confederate 3,500 killed, 16,399 wounded, 6,000 missing. Union Brigadier-General Mansfield killed, Major-Generals Hooker and Richardson, and Brigadier-Generals Rodman, Weber, Sedgwick, Hartsuff, Dana and Meagher wounded. Confederate Brigadier-Generals Branch, Anderson and Starke killed; Major-General Anderson, Brigadier-Generals Toombs, Lawton, Ripley, Rodes, Gregg, Armstead and Ransom wounded. 19th and 20th, Iuka, Miss. Stanley's and Hamilton's Divisions, Army of the Mississippi, under Major-General Rosecrans. Union 144 killed, 598 wounded. Confederate 263 killed, 692 wounded, 561 captured Confederate Brigadier-General Little killed, and Whitefield wounded. 20th, Blackford's Ford, Sheppardstown, Va.; 30th, Newtonia, Mo; 2d and 3d, Birch Coolie, Minn.; 3d and 4th, Hutchinson, Minn.; 3d to 6th, Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Ter.; 23d, Yellow Medicine, or Wood Lake, Minn.

October 1st, Floyd's Fork, Ky.; Shepherdstown, Va.; 3d and 4th, Corinth, Miss; McKean's, Davies', Hamilton's and Stanley's Divisions, Army of the Miss. Union 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, 232 missing. Cnnfederate 1,423 killed, 5,692 wounded, 2,248 missing. Union Brigadier-Generals Hackleman killed, and Oglesby wounded. 5th, Metamora, on Big Hatchie River, Miss. Union, 500 killed and wounded. Confederate, 400 killed and wounded. 7th, Lavergne, Tenn.; 8th, Perryville, Ky.; First Corps, Army

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1862-Continued.

NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

of the Ohio, Major-General McCook; and Third Corps, Brigadier-General Gilbert. Union 916 killed, 2,943 wounded, 489 missing. Confederate, 2,500 killed, wounded and missing. Union Brigadier-Generals J. S. Jackson and Terrill killed. Confederate Brigadier-Generals Cleburne, Wood and Brown wounded. 10th, Harrodsburg, Ky.; 11th, La Grange, Ark.; 17th Lexington, Ky.; 18th, Haymarket, Va.; 22d, Pocotaligo or Yemassee, S. C.; 23d, Waverly, Tenn.; 24th, Grand Prairie, Mo.; 28th, Clarkson, Mo.

November 1st, Philomont, Va.; 2d and 3d, Bloomfield and Union.; 3d, Harrisonville, Mo.; 5th, Barbee's Cross Roads and Chester Gap, Va.; Nashville, Tenn.; 6th Garrettsburg, Ky.; 7th, Big Beaver Creek, Mo.; Marianna, Ark.; 8th, Hudsonville, Miss.; 17th, Gloucester, Va.; 18th, Rural Hills, Tenn.; 24th, Beaver Creek, Mo.; 26th, Summerville, Miss.; 28th, Cane Hill, Boston

Mountain and Boonsboro', Ark.; Hardwood Church, Va.

December 1st, Charleston and Berryville, Va.; 5th, Coffeeville, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; 7th, Prairie Grove, Ark.; Hartsville, Tenn.; 9th, Dobbin's Ferry, Tenn.; 12th, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; 12th to 18th, Foster's expedition to Goldsboro', N. C.; 13th, Fredericksburg, Va. Army of the Potomac, Major-General Burnside; Second Corps, Major-General Couch; Ninth Corps, Major-General Wilcox. Right Grand Division, Major-General Sumner; First Corps, Major-General Reynolds; Sixth Corps, Major-General W. F. Smith. Left Grand Division, Major-General Franklin; Fifth Corps, Major-General Butterfield. Third Corps, Major-General Stoneman. Centre Grand Division, Major-General Hooker. Union 1,180 killed, 9,028 wounded, 2,145 missing. Confederate 579 killed, 3,870 wounded, 127 missing Union Brigadier-General Jackson and Bayard killed, and Gibbons and Vinton wounded. Confederate Brigadier-General T. R. R. Cobb killed, and Maxey Gregg wounded. 14th, Kingston, N. C.; 18th, Lexington, Tenn.; 20th, Holly Springs, Miss.; Trenton, Tenn; 21st, Davis' Mills, Miss; 24th, Middleburg, Miss.; Glasgow, Ky.; 25th, Green's Chapel, Ky.; 26th, Bacon Creek, Ky.; 27th, Elizabethtown, Ky.; Dumfries, Va.; 28th, Elk' Fork, Tenn.; 28th and 29th, Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg, Miss.; Army of Tennessee, Major-General W. T. Sherman; 30th, Wautauga Bridge and Carter's Station, Tenn.; Jefferson, Tenn.; Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; 31st to January 2d, Murfreesboro' or Stone River, Tenn.; Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Rosecrans. Right Wing, McCook's Corps; Centre, Thomas' Corps; Left Wing, Crittenden's Corps. Union 1,533 killed, 7,245 wounded, 2,800 missing. Confederate, 14,560 killed, wounded and missing. Union Brigadier-General Sill killed and Kirk wounded. Confederate Brigadier-Generals Raines and Hanson killed, and Chalmers and Davis wounded.

The United States is the fifth naval power in the world. The navies of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy rank ahead in the order named. Germany and the United States are about tied.

The battleship Iowa weighs about 12,000 tons, and as twenty tons is the average load of a freight car and twelve cars is a good load for a locomotive engine, it would take fifty locomotives to haul the great steel structure.

The powder used in the big guns is brown and in chunks the size of a caramel. A charge for the biggest guns weighs 500 pounds and is hoisted to the

breech by a derrick, the powder being sewed up in burlap bags.

Armor plates are tested by firing steel projectiles weighing from 100 to 1,500 pounds at them, from guns charged with 500 pounds of powder and at a distance of a city block.

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NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

After one hundred days warning, on January 1, President Lincoln issued his famous proclamation of Emancipation.

On January 22 there was an insurrection in Poland.

The French enter the city of Mexico June 10.

Sam Houston died July 25.

July 20 Louis Napoleon declares Mexico an Empire, and Maximilian of Austria is made Emperor.

Draft riots occurred in New York City in July, and considerable property destroyed.

In September great distress reported in the cotton manufacturing districts of England.

October 31 large subscriptions made to United States 5-20 loan.

Czar Alexander II abolishes serfdom in Russia.

National Banking Law passed by United States Congress.

(Continued on next page.)

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1863—Continued.

NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES,

January, 1863—1st, Galveston, Tex.; 7th and 8th, Springfield, Mo.; 11th, Fort Hindman, Ark.; Hartsville, Mo.; Confederate Brig.-Gen. killed; 14th, Bayou Teche, La.; 24th, Woodbury, Tenn; 30th, Deserted House; 31st, Rover, Tenn.

February 3d, Fort Donnelson or Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn.; 14th, Brentsville, Va.; 16th, near Romney, W. Va.; 21st, Prairie Station, Miss.; 24th, Mississippi river below Vicksburg; U.S. Gunboat "Indianola."

March 1st, Bradyville, Tenn.; 4th, Skeet, N. C.; 4th and 5th, Thompson's Station, Tenn.; Union 100 killed, 300 wounded, 1,306 captured; Confederate 150 killed, 450 wounded; 8th, Fairfax C. H., Va.; Brig.-Gen. Stoughton and thirty-three men captured by Mosby in his midnight raid; 10th, Covington, Tenn.; 13th to April 5th, Fort Pemberton, Miss.; 14th, Port Hudson, La.; 17th, Kelly's Ford, Va.; 20th, Vaught's Hill, Tenn.; 22d Mt Sterling, Ky; 24th, Danville, Ky.; Ponchatoula, La.; 25th, Brentwood, Tenn.; Franklin and Little Harpeth, Tenn.; 28th, Pattersonville, La.; 29th, Somerville, Tenn.; 30th, Dutton's Hill, Ky.; Point Pleasant, W. Va.; 30th to April 4th, Washington and Rodman's Point, N. C.

April 2d and 3d, Wookbury and Snow Hill, Tenn.; 7th, bombardment Fort Sumter, S. C.; 10th, Franklin and Harpeth River, Tenn.; Antioch Station, Tenn.; 12th to 14th, Irish Bend and Bisland, La.; Union 350 killed, wounded and missing. Confederate 400 wounded, 2,000 missing and captured; 12th to May 4th, siege of Suffolk, Va.; 15th, Dunbar's Plantation, La.; 17th to May 2d, Grierson's expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge, La.; 18th and 19th, Hernando and Coldwater, Miss.; 20th, Patterson, Mo.; 24th, Tuscumbia, Ala.; White Water, Mo.; 26th, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; 27th to May 3d, Streight's raid, Tuscumbia, Ala., to Rome, Ga.; 27th to May 8th, Stoneman's cavalry raid in Virginia; 29th, Fairmont, W. Va.: Grand Gulf, Miss., gunboat fleet; 30th, Spottsylvania, C. H., Va.; 30th and May 1st, Chalk Bluff and St. Francois River, Mo.

May 1st, Port Gibson, Miss. (the first engagement in Grant's campaign against Vicksburg). Thirteenth Corps, Major General McClernand and 3d Division, Seventeenth Corps, Major General McPherson. Union 130 killed, 718 wounded. Confederate 1,150 killed and wounded, 500 missing. Confederate Brigadier General Tracy killed. 1st, La Grange, Ark.; Monticello, Ky.; 1st to 4th, Chancellorsville, Va., including battles of Sixth Corps at Fredericksburg and Salem Heights. Army of the Potomac, Major General Hooker: First Corps, Major General Reynolds; Second Corps, Major General Couch; Third Corps, Major General Sickles; Fifth Corps, Major General Meade; Sixth Corps, Major General Sedgwick; Eleventh Corps, Major General Howard; Twelfth Corps, Major General Slocum. Union 1,512 killed, 9,518 wounded, 5,000 missing. Confederate 1,581 killed, 8,700 wounded, 2,000 missing. Union Major General Berry and Brigadier General Whipple killed, Devan and Kirby wounded. Confederate Brigadier General Paxton killed, Lieutenant General J. S. Jackson, Major General A. P. Hill, Brigadier Generals Hoke, Nichols, Ramseur, McGowan, Heth and Pender wounded. 3d, Warrenton Junction, Va.; 4th, siege of Suffolk, Va., raised; 11th, Horse Shoe Bend, Ky.; 12th, Raymond, Miss., Confederate General Telghman killed; 13th, Hall's Ferry; 14th, Jackson, Miss., Fifteenth Corps, Major General Sherman; Seventeenth Corps, Major General McPherson. 16th, Champion Hill, Miss. Hovey's Division, Thirteenth Corps and Seventeenth Corps. Union 426 killed, 1,842 wounded, 189 missing. Confederate 2,500 killed and wounded, 1,800 missing. 17th, Big Black River, Miss., Carr's and Osterhaus' Divisions, Thirteenth Corps, Major General McClernand.

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1863—Continued. NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

Union 29 killed, 242 wounded. Confederate 600 killed and wounded, 2,500 captured. 18th to July 4th, siege of Vicksburg. Thirteenth Corps, Fifteenth Corps and Seventeenth Corps, commanded by Major General U. S. Grant, and gunboat fleet commanded by Admiral Porter. Assault on Fort Hill on May 19th and general assault on the 20th, in which Confederate Brigadier General Green was killed. Three divisions of the Sixteenth Corps and two divisions of the Ninth Corps, and Major General Herron's division were then added to the besieging forces. Union 545 killed, 3,688 wounded, 303 missing. Confederate, 31,277 killed, wounded and prisoners. 20th to 28th, Clendenin's raid below Fredericksburg, Va.; 21st, Middleton, Tenn.; 25th, near Helena, Ark.; 27th, Lake Providence, La.; 27th to July 9th, siege of Port Hudson, La. Union 500 killed, 2,500 wounded. Confederates 100 killed, 700 wounded, 6,408 prisoners. Union Brigadier Generals T. W. Sherman and H. E. Paine wounded.

June 4th, Franklin, Tenn.; 5th, Franklin's Crossing, Rappahannock River, Va.; 6th to 8th, Milliken's Bend, La.; 23d Iowa and three regiments colored troops. (No quarter shown.) Union 154 killed, 223 wounded, 115 missing. Confederate 125 killed, 400 wounded, 200 missing. 9th, Monticello and Rocky Gap, Ky.; Beverly Ford and Brandy Station, Va. Union 500 killed, wounded and missing. Confederate 700 killed, wounded and missing. 11th, Middleton, Va.; 13th and 15th, Winchester, Va. Union 3,000 killed, wounded and missing. Confederate 850 killed, wounded and missing. 14th, Martinsburg, Va.; 16th, Triplett's Bridge, Ky.; 17th, Aldie, Va.; Westport, Mo.; capture of rebel gunboat Atlanta by U. S. ironclad Weehawken; 20th, Rocky Crossing, Miss.; 20th and 21st, La Fourche Crossing, La.; 21st, Upperville, Va.; 22d, Hill's Plantation, Miss.; 23d, Brashear City, La.; 23d to 30th, Rosecrans' campaign—Murfreesboro to Tullahoma, Tenn.; 28th, Donaldsonville, La.; 29th, Westminster, Md.; 30th, Hanover, Pa.

July 1st to 3d, Gettysburg, Pa Army of the Potomac, Major General George G. Meade; First Corps, Major General Reynolds; Second Corps, Major General George eral Hancock; Third Corps, Major General Sickles; Sixth Corps, Major General Sedgwick; Eleventh Corps, Major General Howard; Twelfth Corps, Major General Slocum; Cavalry Corps, Major General Pleasanton. Union 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, 6,643 missing. Confederate. 3,500 killed, 14,500 wounded, 13.621 missing. Union Major General Reynolds, Brigadier Generals Weed, Zook and Farnsworth killed; Major Generals Sickles and Hancock, Brigadier Generals Paul, Rowley, Gibbons and Barlow wounded. (General Lucius Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic, lost his arm on the first day.) Confederate Major General Pender, Brigadier Generals Garnett, Barksdale and Semmes killed; Major Generals Hood, Trimble and Heth, Brigadier Generals Kemper, Scales, Anderson, Hampton, Jones, Jenkins, Pettigrew and Posey wounded. 1st to 26th, Morgan's raid into Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio; finally captured at New Lisbon, Ohio, by Brigadier General Shackleford's cavalry. Union 22 killed, 80 wounded, 790 missing. Confederate 86 killed, 385 wounded, 3,000 captured. 4th, Helena. Ark., Major General Prentiss' division of Sixteenth Corps and gunboat Tyler. Union 57 killed, 117 wounded, 32 missing. Confederates 173 killed, 687 wounded, 776 missing. 4th and 5th, Bolton and Birdsong Ferry, Miss., Major General Sherman's forces. Confederate 2,000 captured; Monterey Gap and Smithburg, Md., and Fairfield, Pa., Kilpatrick's cavalry; 5th, Lebanon, Ky.; 6th. Quaker Bridge. N. C.; Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md; 7th and 9th, Iuka. Miss.; 7th to 9th, Boonsboro, Md.; 9th to 16th, Jackson, Miss., Union 100 killed, 800 wounded and 100 missing; Confederate 71 killed, 504 wounded, 764 missing. 10th to September 6th, siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C.; 12th, Ashby Gap, Va.; 13th,

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1863—Continued. NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

Yazoo City, Miss., Major General Herron's division and three gunboats; Jackson, Tenn; Donaldsonville, La; 13th to 15th, draft riots in New York City, in which over 1,000 rioters were killed; 14th, Falling Waters, Md., Confederate Major General Pettigrew killed; Elk River, Tenn., advance of the Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland; Near Bolivar Heights, Va.; 15th, Pulaski, Ala.; Halltown, Va; 16th, Sheppardstown, Va.; 17th, Honey Springs, I. T.; Wytheville, W. Va; Canton, Miss; 18th to 21st, Potter's cavalry raid to Tar River and Rocky Mount, N. C; 21st to 23d, Manassas Gap and Chester Gap, Va; 26th, Pattacassey Creek, N. C.; 30th, Irvine, Ky.; 24th, Big Mound, Dak; 26th, Dead Buffalo Lake, Dak.; 26th, Stoney Lake, Dak.; 30th, Missouri River, Dak.

August 1st to 3d, Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station and Kelly's Ford, Va; 3d, Jackson, La.; 5th, Dutch Gap, James River, Va.; 7th, New Madrid, Mo.; 9th, Sparta. Tenn.; cavalry Army of the Cumberland; 13th, Grenada, Miss; Pineville, Mo.; 14th, West Point, White River, Ark.; 21st, Quantrell's plunder and massacre of Lawrence, Kan., in which 140 citizens were killed and 24 wounded, Confederates 40 killed; Coldwater, Miss; 24th, Coyle Tavern, near Fairfax C. H., Va.; 25th to 30th, Averill's raid in West Virginia; 26th, Rocky Gap, near White Sulphur Springs Va.; 25th to 31st, Brownsville, Ark.

September 1st, Barbee's Cross Roads, Va; Devil's Back Bone, Ark.; 5th, Limestone Station, Tenn.; 8th, night attack on Fort Sumter. S. C.; 9th, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; 10th, Little Rock, Ark.; 11th, Ringgold, Ga.; 12th, Sterling's Plantation, La.; 13th, Culpepper, Va; Lett's Tan Yard, near Chickamauga, Ga.; 14th, Rapidan Station, Va.; Vidalia. La.; 19th Rapidan Station, Va.; 19th and 20th, Chickamauga, Ga., Army of the Cumberland, Major General Rosecrans: Fourteenth Corps. Major General Thomas; Twentieth Corps. Major General McCook; Twenty-first Corps, Major General Crittenden, and Reserve Corps, Major General Granger. Union 1,644 killed, 9,262 wounded, 4 945 missing. Confederate 2,389 killed, 13 412 wounded, 2,003 missing. Union Brigadier General Lyttle killed, and Starkweather, Whittaker and King wounded. Confederate Brigadier Generals Preston, Smith, Deshler King wounded. Confederate Brigadier Generals Preston, Smith, Deshler and Helm killed, and Major General Hood, Brigadier Generals Adams, Gregg, Brown, McNair, Bunn, Preston, Cleburne, Benning and Clayton wounded. 21st, Bristol, Tenn.; 22d, Madison C. H., Tenn.; Blountsville, Tenn.; Rockwell, Md.; 26th; Calhoun, Tenn.; 27th, Moffat's Station, Ark; 29th. Near Morganzia, La.

October 1st, Anderson's Gap, Tenn.; 2d, Anderson's Cross Roads, Tenn.; 3d, McMinville, Tenn.; 4th, Neosho, Mo.; 5th, Stockade at Stone River, Tenn.; Glasgow, Tenn.; 6th, Quantrell's attack on the escort of Major General Blunt at Baxter Springs, Ark.; 7th, Near Farmington, Tenn · 10th, Rapidan, Va.; James City, also called Robertson's Run, Va.; Blue Springs, Tenn., 11th, Henderson's Mill, Tenn.; Collierville, Tenn.; 12th, Jeffersonton, Va.; 12th and 13th, Ingham's Mills and Wyatts, Miss.; Culpepper and White Sulphur Springs, Va; Merrill's Crossing to Lamine Crossing, Mo.; Blountsville, Tenn.; Bulltown, Va.; 14th, Auburn, Va.; Bristoe Station, Va., Union 51 killed, 329 wounded, Confederate 750 killed and wounded, 450 missing, Union Brigadier General Malone killed, Confederate Brigadier Generals Cooke, Posey and Kirkland wounded; 15th, McLean's Ford or Liberty Mills, Va.; 15th to 18th, Canton, Brownsville and Clinton, Miss.; 16th, Cross Timbers, Mo.; 17th, Tampa, Fla.; 18th, Charlestown, W. Va.; Berrysville, Va.; 19th, Buckland Mills, Va.; 20th and 22d, Philadelphia, Tenn.; 21st, Cherokee Station, Ala.; 22d, Beverly Ford, Va; 25th, Pine Bluff, Ark.; 26th, Cane Creek, Ala.; Vincent's Cross Roads or Bay Springs, Miss.; 27th, Brown's Ferry, Tenn.; Wauhatchie, Tenn.; 28th, Leiper's Ferry, Tenn.; 29th, Cherokee Station, Ala.

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR-1863 Continued.

NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

November 3d, Centerville and Piney Factory, Tenn.; Grand Coteau, La.; 3d and 4th, Collierville and Moscow, Tenn.; 6th, Rogersville, Tenn.; Droop Mountain, Va.; 7th, Rappahannock Station, Va., Union 370 killed and wounded, Confederates 11 killed, 98 wounded, 1,629 missing; Kelly's Ford, Va.; 8th, Clarksville, Ark; Muddy Run, near Culpepper, Va.; 11th, Natchez, Miss.; 13th, Trinity River, Cal.; 14th, Huff's Ferry, Tenn.; Rockford, Tenn.; Marysville, Tenn.; 15th, Loudon Creek, Tenn.; 16th, Campbell's Station, Tenn., Union 60 killed, 340 wounded, Confederate 570 killed and wounded; 17th, Mount Jackson, Va.; 17th to December 4th, siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Army of the Ohio, commanded by Major General Burnside, complete casualties not recorded, at Fort Sanders November 29th the losses were Union 20 killed, 80 wounded, Confederate 80 killed, 400 wounded, 300 captured; 19th, Union City, Tenn.; 23d to 25th, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob and Missionary Ridge, Tenn . Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, Major General George H. Thomas, Eleventh, Geary's division of the Twelfth, and the Fifteenth Corps Army of the Tennessee, Major General W. T. Sherman, Union 757 killed, 4,529 wounded, 330 missing. Confederate 361 killed, 2,181 wounded, 6,142 missing; 24th, Sparta, Tenn.; 26th to 28th, operations at Mine Run, Va. Union 100 killed, 400 wounded Confederate 100 killed, 400 wounded; 27th, Cleveland, Tenn.; Ringgold and Taylor's Ridge, Ga.; 27th to 29th, Fort Esperanza, Texas.

December 2, Walker's Ford, W. Va.; 1st to 4th, Ripley and Moscow Station, Miss., and Salisbury, Tenn.; 7th, Creelsboro, Ky., and Celina, Tenn.; 8th, to 21st, Averill's raid in southwestern Virginia; 10th to 14th, Bean's Station and Morristown, Tenn. Union 700 killed and wounded. Confederate 932 killed and wounded, 150 prisoners; 17th to 26th, Rodney and Port Gibson, Miss.; 19th, Barren Fork, I. T.; 24th and 25th, Bolivar and Summerville, Tenn.; 28th, Charleston, Tenn.; 29th, Talbot's Station and Mossy Creek, Tenn.; 30th, St. Augustine, Fla.; Greenville, N. C.; Waldron, Ark.

Our battleships have a speed of from fifteen to seventeen knots an hour. Cruisers make nineteen to twenty-four knots, while the monitors can travel only five to seven knots.

The biggest guns in the navy are forty-nine feet long, big enough for a man to crawl into; four feet in diameter at their largest part, and weigh 135,500 pounds or thereabouts.

In a battle at sea the woodwork and all articles of wood are either stowed

below or thrown overboard lest the men be injured by splinters.

The origin of the navy department may be said to date from October 13, 1775, when congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers.

The fastest vessels in the navy are the torpedo boats Porter and Dupont,

each of which can travel 27.5 knots an hour.

Battleships cost from \$2,500,000 to \$3,750,000, and cruisers from \$600,000 to \$3,000,000. A good torpedo boat costs over \$100,000.

Battleships are for heavy work; cruisers are commerce destroyers; monitors

are useful only for coast defense.

The Indiana could lie outside Sandy Hook and throw 1,200-pound shots into New York at the rate of four a minute.

Those artists who show smoke in their pictures of naval battles are wholly

Smokeless powder is used.

All of the cruisers are named in honor of cities, and the battleships, except the Kearsarge, in honor of states.

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NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

The Pullman Palace Sleeping Car patented.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, a distinguished American author, died May 19th; was born July 4, 1804.

On June 19, the Confederate cruiser "Alabama" was sunk in a fight off the coast of France, by the United States steamer "Kearsarge."

July a strong Confederate movement was made against Baltimore and Washington without success.

In July gold reached 285, the highest premium ever known.

August 4 was appointed as a national fast day.

Admiral Farragut, commanding the Western Gulf Squadron, captures Forts Gaines and Morgan, below Mobile.

In September and December, Gen. W. T. Sherman makes his famous "march to the sea," entering Savannah, Georgia, December 21.

Nevada admitted into the Union.

(Continued on next page)

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1864—Continued. NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

National Republican Convention at Baltimore nominating Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for President and Vice-President.

National Democratic Convention at Chicago, nominating Gen. George B.

McClellan and Geo. H. Pendleton for President and Vice-President.

January, 1864—1st to 10th, Rectortown and Loudon Heights, Va.; 3d, Jonesville, Va.; 7th, Martin's Creek, Ark.; 12th, Mayfield, Ky.; 13th, Mossy Creek, Tenn.; 14th, Bealton, Va.; 16th and 17th, Dandridge, Tenn.; 20th, Tracy City, Tenn.; 23d, Rolling Prairie, Ark.; 24th, Baker Springs, Ark.; Tazewell, Tenn.; 27th, Fair Gardens or Kelly's Ford, Tenn.; 28th, Tunnel

Hill, Ga.; 29th, Medley, W. Va.

February 1st, Smithville, Va.; 1st to 3d, New Berne, N. C.; 1st to March 8th, Expedition up the Yazoo River, Miss.; 3d to March 5th, Expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., including Champion Hills, Raymond, Clinton, Jackson, Decatur, Chunky Station, occupation of Meridan, Lauderdale Springs and Marion, Miss. Union 56 killed, 138 wounded, 105 missing. Confederate 503 killed and wounded, 212 captured. 5th, Qualltown, N. C.; Cape Girardeau, Mo.; 6th, Bolivar, Tenn.; Morton's Ford, Va.; 7th, Vidalia, La.; 9th, Morgan's Mills, Ark.; 9th to 14th, Barber's Place, St. Mary's River, Lake City and Gainesville, Fla.; 10th to 25th, Smith's Raid from Germantown, Tenn., into Mississippi; 12th, Rock House, W. Va.; 14th, Ross Landing, Ark.; Brentsville, Va.; 14th and 15th, Waterproof, La.; 19th, Grosse Tete Bayou, La.; near Batesville, Ark.; 20th, Holston River, Tenn.; Olustee or Silver Lake, Fla. Union 193 killed, 1,175 wounded, 460 missing. Confederate 100 killed, 400 wounded. 22d, Mulberry Gap, Tenn.; Drainesville, Va.; Johnson's Mills, Tenn.; 23d and March 18th, Calf Killer Creek, Tenn.; 25th to 27th, Buzzard Roost, Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face, Ga.; 28th to March 4th, Kilpatrick's Raid, Stevensburg to Rich-Union 330 killed, wounded and mond, Va.; Kilpatrick's Cavalry. captured. Confederate 308 killed, wounded and captured.

March 1st, Standardsville and Burton's Ford, Rapidan, Va.; 2d, Harrisonburg, La.; 5th, Panther Springs, Tenn.; 7th, Decatur, Ala; Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Brigadier-General Dodge; 9th, Suffolk, Va.; 14th, Fort De Russy, La.; 15th, Clarendon, Ark.; 17th, Manchester, Tenn.; 21st, Henderson Hills, La.; 24th, Union City, Ky.; 25th, Fort Anderson, Paducah, Ky. Confederate Brigadier-General Thompson killed. 26th to 30th, Longview and Mt. Elba, Ark.; 28th, Charleston, Ill.; attack on 54th Illinois by mob of Copperheads while returning to the front from veteran furlough;

29th, Bolivar, Tenn.; 31st, Near Snydersville, Miss.

April 1st, Near Augusta, Ark.; 2d, Spoonville, Ark.; Crump's Hill or Piney Woods, La.; 3d, Okalona, Ark.; 4th, Campti, La.; 4th to 6th, Elkin's Ford, Ark.; 5th, Roseville, Ark.; Stone's Farm; 6th, Quicksand Creek, Ky.; 7th, Wilson's Farm, La; Near Port Hudson, La.; 8th and 9th, Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hills, La. Union 300 killed, 1,600 wounded, 2,100 missing. Confederate 600 killed, 2,400 wounded, 500 missing. Union Major-General Franklin and Brigadier-General Ransom wounded. Confederate Major-General Mouton and Brigadier-General Parsons killed. 10th to 13th, Prairie D'Ann, Ark.; 12th, Pleasant Hill Landing, La.; 13th, Moscow, Ark.; 13th and 14th, Paintsville and Half-Mount, Ky.; 14th, Smithfield or Cherry Grove, Va.; 15th, Bristoe Station, Va.; 15th and 16th, Liberty P. O.; and occupation of Camden, Ark.; 17th, Decatur, Ala.; 17th to 20th, Plymouth, N. C.; Lieutenant-Commander Flusser, U. S. N., killed; 18th, Poison Springs, eight miles from Camden, Ark.; Boykin's Mills, S. C.; 21st, Cotton Plant, Cache River, Ark.; Red Bone, Miss.; 22d, Near Tunica Bend, Red River, La.; 23d, Nickajack Trace, Ga.; Moneti's Bluff, Cane River and Cloutersville, La.; 25th, Mark's Mills, Ark.; 25th and 26th,

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1864—Continued. NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES,

Wautauga Bridge, Tenn.; 26th, Moro Creek, Ark.; 29th, Princeton, Ark.;

30th, Jenkin's Ferry, Saline River, Ark.

May 1st, Jacksonville, Fla.; 1st to 8th, Hudnot's Plantation, and near Alexandria, La.; 2d, Governor Moore's Plantation, La.; 3d, Red Clay, Ga.; Richland, Ark.; 4th, Doubtful Canon, Ariz.; 4th to 12th, Kautz's Cavalry Raid from Suffolk, Wall's Bridge, Stoney Creek Station, Jarrett's Station, White's Bridge to City Point, Va.; 4th to 13th, Yazoo City expedition, including Benton and Vaughn, Miss.; 5th, Roanoke River, N. C.; U. S. Gunboats; Dunn's Bayou, Red River, La.; 5th to 7th, Wilderness, Va.; Army of the Potomac, Major-General George G. Meade; Second Corps, Major-General Hancock; Fifth Corps, Major-General Warren; Sixth Corps, Major-General Sedgwick; Ninth Corps, Major-General Burnside and Sheridan's Cavalry. Union 5 597 killed, 21,463 wounded, 10,677 missing. Confederate 2,000 killed, 6,000 wounded, 3,400 missing. Union Brigadier-Generals Wadsworth, Hays and Webb killed. Confederate Generals Jones and Pickett killed, and Longstreet, Pegram, Stafford, Hunter and Jennings wounded. 5th to 9th, Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., including Tunnel Hill, Mill Creek Gap and Buzzard's Roost; Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas; Army of the Tennessee, Major-General McPherson; Army of the Mississippi, Major-General Sherman. Union 200 killed, 637 wounded. Confederate 600 killed and wounded. 6th, James River, near City Point, Va.; U. S. Gunboat "Commodore Jones;" 6th and 7th, Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, near Chester Station, Va.; 7th, Bayou La Mourie, La.; 8th, Todd's Tavern, Va.; 8th to 18th, Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg Road, Laurel Hill and Ny River, Va.; Army of the Potomac, Major-General Meade; Second Corps, Major-General Hancock; Fifth Corps, Major-General Warren; Sixth Corps, Major-General Wright; Ninth Corps, Major-General Burnside and Sheridan's Cavalry. Union 4,177 killed, 19,687 wounded, 2,577 missing. Confederate 1,000 killed, 5 000 wounded, 3,000 missing. Union Major-General Sedgwick and Brigadier-Generals Rice, Owens and Stevenson killed, Brigadier-Generals Robertson, Bartlett, Morris and Baxter wounded. Confederate Generals Daniels and Perrin killed, Haves and Walker wounded, and Major-General Ed. Johnson and Brigadier-General Stewart captured. 9th, Varnell's Station, Ga.; 9th and 10th, Swift Creek or Arrowfield Church, Va.; Cloud's Mountain and New River Bridge, Va. Union 126 killed, 585 wounded. Confederate 600 killed and wounded, 300 missing. 9th to 13th, Sheridan's Cavalry Raid in Virginia, engagements Beaver Dam Station, South Anna Bridge, Ashland and Yellow Tavern. Union 50 killed, 174 wounded, 200 missing. Confederate killed and wounded not recorded; 100 prisoners. Confederate Major-General J. E. B. Stuart killed, and J. B. Gordon wounded. 12th to 16th, Fort Darling, Drury's Bluff, Va.; 12th to 17th, Kautz's Raid on Petersburg & Lynchburg Railroad, Va.; 13th to 16th, Resaca, Ga.; Fourth, Fourteenth, Twentieth and Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas; Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps Army of the Tennessee. Major-General McPherson, and Twentythird Corps Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield. Union 600 killed, 2,147 wounded. Confederate 300 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,000 missing. Confederate Brigadier-General Wadkins killed. 15th, Mount Pleasant Landing, La.; New Market, Va.; Major-General Sigel's Command. Union 120 killed, 560 wounded, 240 missing. Confederate 85 killed, 320 wounded; Tanner's Bridge, Ga.; 16th to 30th, Bermuda Hundred, Va Union 200 killed, 1,000 wounded. Confederate 3,000 killed, wounded and missing. 17th and 18th, Adairsville and Calhoun, Ga.; 18th, Rome and Kingston, Ga.; Bayou De Glaize or Cahoun Station, La.: 19th to 22d, Gassville, Ga.; 21st, Mount Pleasant, Miss.; 23d to 27th, North Anna River, Jericho Ford

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1864—Continued. NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

or Taylor's Bridge, and Talopotomy Creek, Va.; Major-General Meade. Union 223 killed, 1,460 wounded, 290 missing. Confederate 2,000 killed and wounded. 24th, Holly Springs, Miss.; Wilson's Wharf, Va.; Nashville, Tenn., 25th to June 4th, Dallas, Ga., also called New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills; Fourth, Fourteenth, Twentieth and Cavalry Corps Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas; Twenty-third Corps, Major-Genrral Schofield; Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps Army of the Tennessee, Major-General McPherson; Army of the Mississippi, Major-General Sherman. Union 2,400 killed, wounded and missing. Confederate 3,000 killed, wounded and missing. Confederate Major-General Walker killed. 25th, Cassville Station, Ga.; 26th, Torpedo explosion on Bachelor's Creek, N. C.; 26th to 29th, Decatur and Moulton, Ala.; 27th and 28th, Hanoverton, Hawe's shop and Salem Church, Va; 30th, Hanover

and Ashland, Va.; Old Church, Va.; Torbett's Cavalry.

June 1st to 12th, Cold Harbor, Va., including Gaines' Mills, Salem Church and Hawe's Shop; Second, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Eighteenth Corps and Sheridan's Cavalry. Union 1,905 killed, 10,570 wounded, 2,456 missing. Confederate 1,200 killed and wounded, 500 missing. Union Brigadier-Generals Brookes and Byrnes killed, and Tyler, Stannard and Johnson wounded. Confederate Brigadier-Generals Doles and Keitt killed, and Kirkland, Finnegan, Law and Lane wounded. 2d, Bermuda Hundred, Va.; 3d to 6th, Panther Gap and Buffalo Gap, W. Va.; 5th, Piedmont, W. Va.; portion of Army of West Virginia, commanded by Major-General Hunter. Union 130 killed, 650 wounded. Confederate 460 killed, 1.450 wounded, 1.060 missing. Confederate General W. E. Jones killed. 6th, Lake Chicot, Ark.; 9th, Point of Rocks, Md.; Mt. Sterling, Ky.; 9th to 30th, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta or Big Shanty, Ga., including general assault on the 27th, Pine Mountain, Golgotha, Culp's House and Powder Springs; Fourth, Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas; Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeeth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, Major-General McPherson; Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield; Army of the Mississippi, Major-General Mis Sherman. Union 1,370 killed, 6,500 wounded, 800 missing. Confederate 1,100 killed and wounded, 3,500 missing. Union Brigadier-Generals Harker and McCook killed. Confederate Lieutenant-General Leonidas Polk killed. 10th, Petersburg, Va.; Brice's Cross Roads, near Guntown; 55th and 59th U. S. Colored, Brigadier-General Grierson's Cavalry. Union 223 killed, 394 wounded, 1,623 missing. Confederate 131 killed, 475 wounded. Cynthiana and Keller's Bridge, Ky.; 10th and 11th, Lexington, W. Va.; 11th, Cynthiana, Ky.; 11th and 12th, Trevillian Station, Va.; 13th, White Oak Swamp Bridge, Va.; 14th, Lexington, Mo.; 15th, Samaria Church, Malvern Hill, Va.; 15th to 19th, Petersburg, Va. (commencement of the siege that continued to its fall, April 2, 1865); Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, Army of the James, Major-General B. F. Buttler; Second, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, Major-General George G. Meade. Union 1,298 killed, 7,474 wounded, 1,814 missing. 16th, Otter Creek, near Liberty, Va.; 17th and 18th, Lynchburg, Va. Union 100 killed, 500 wounded, 100 missing. Confederate 200 killed and wounded. 19th, Capture of the "Alabama" off Cherbourg, France, by U. S. Steamer "Kearsarge;" 20th to 30th, In front of Petersburg, Va.; Union Generals Chamberlain and Egan wounded; 21st, Salem, Va.; Naval engagement on the James River, near Dutch Gap; Buford's Gap, Va.; 22d, White River, Ark.; 22d and 23d, Weldon Railroad, Williams' Farm or Jerusalem Plank Road, Va. Union 604 killed, 2,494 wounded, 2,217 missing. Confederate 300 wounded, 200 missing. 22d to 30th, Wilson's Raid on the Weldon Rail-

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1864-Continued.

NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

road, Va. Union 92 killed, 317 wounded, 734 missing. Confederate 365 killed and wounded. 23d and 24th, Jones' Bridge and Samaria Church,

Va.: 25th to 29th, Clarendon, St. Charles River, Ark.

July 1st to 31st, In front of Petersburg, including Deep Bottom, New Market and Malvern Hill, on the 27th, and mine explosion on the 30th. Union 898 killed, 4,060 wounded, 3,110 missing. Confederate loss at Deep Bottom 400 killed, 600 wounded, 200 missing. 2d, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Fort Johnson, James Island, S. C.; 2d to 5th, Nickajack Creek, Ga.; 3d, Leetown, Va.; Hammack's Mills, W. Va.; 3d to 9th, Expedition from Vicksburg to Jackson, Miss.; 4th, Vicksburg, Miss.; 4th and 5th, Coleman's Plantation, near Port Gibson, Miss.; 4th to 7th, Bolivar and Maryland Heights; 5th, Hagerstown, Md.; 5th to 7th, John's Island, S. C.; 5th to 18th, Smith's Expedition, La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss.; 6th, Little Blue, Mo.; 6th to 10th, Chattahoochee River, Ga.; Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield; Army of the Tennessee, Major-General McPherson; Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas; Army of the Mississippi, Major-General W. T. Sherman. Union 80 killed, 450 wounded, 200 missing. 7th, Solomon's Gap and Middleton, Md.; 9th, Monocacy, Md.; 11th to 22d, Rosseau's Raid in Alabama and Georgia; 12th, Fort Stevens, Washington, D. C. Union 54 killed, 319 wounded. Confederate 500 killed and wounded. 12th, Lee's Mills, near Ream's Station, Va.; 14th, Farr's Mills, Ark.; 14th and 15th, Ozark Mo.; 16th and 17th, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Miss.; 17th and 18th, Snickker's Gap, and Island Ford, Va.; 18th, Ashby's Gap, Va.; 19th and 20th, Darksville, Stevenson's Depot and Winchester, Va.; 20th, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; Fourth, Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, Major-General George H. Thomas. Union 300 killed, 1,410 wounded. Confederate 1,113 killed, 2,500 wounded, 1,183 missing. Confederate Brigadier-Generals Featherstone, Long, Pettis and Stevens killed. 22d, Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie); Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, Major-General McPherson. Union 500 killed, 2,141 wounded, 1,000 missing. Confederate 2,482 killed, 4,000 wounded, 2,017 missing. Union Major-General McPherson and Brigadier-General Greathouse killed. 22d, Decatur, Ga.; Confederate Major-General Walker killed; 23d and 24th, Kernstown and Winchester, Va.; Portion of Army of West Virginia. Union 1,200 killed and wounded. Confederate 600 killed and wounded. 26th, Wallace's Ferry, Ark.; 26th to 31st, Stoneman's Raid to Macon, Ga.; McCook's Raid to Lovejoy Station, Ga.; 27th, Mazzard Prairie, Fort Smith, Ark.; 28th, Atlanta, Ga. (second sortie, at Ezra Chapel); Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, Major-General Howard. Union 100 killed, 600 wounded. Confederate 642 killed, 3,000 wounded, 1,000 missing. 28th to September 22d, Siege of Atlanta, Ga.; Army of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Major-General W. T. Sherman; 29th, Clear Springs, Md.; 30th, Lee's Mills, Va.; Lebanon, Ky.; 28th, Tah-Kah-o-Kutz, Dak.

August 1st to 31st, In front of Petersburg, Va. Union 87 killed, 484 wounded. 2d, Green Springs, W. Va.; 5th, Donaldsonville. La.; 5th to 23d, Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.; Thirteenth Corps and Admiral Farragut's Fleet of War Vessels. Union 75 killed, 100 drowned by sinking of the "Tecumseh," 170 wounded. Confederate 2,344 captured. 6th, Plaquemine, La.; 7th, Moorefield, Va.; 7th to 14th, Tallahatchie River, Abbeville, Oxford and Hurricane Creek, Miss.; 9th, Explosion of ammunition at City Point, Va.; 10th and 11th, Berryville Pike, Sulphur Springs Bridge and White Post, Va.; 13th, near Snicker's Gap, Va.; 14th, Gravel Hill, Va.; 14th to 16th, Dalton, Ga.; 14th to 18th, Strawberry Plains, Va.; Second and Tenth Corps and Gregg's Cavalry. Union 400 killed, 1,755 wounded, 1,400

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1864-Continued.

NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

missing. Confederate 1,000 wounded. 15th, Fisher's Hill, near Strasburg, Va.; 16th, Crooked Run, Front Royal, Va.; 17th, Gainesville, Fla.; Winchester, Va.; 18th, 19th and 21st, Six-mile House, Weldon Railroad, Va. Union 212 killed, 1,155 wounded, 3,176 missing. Confederate 2,000 wounded, 2,000 missing. Confederate Brigadier-Generals Saunders and Lamar killed, and Claigman, Barton, Finnegan and Anderson wounded. 18th to 22d, Kilpatrick's Raid on the Atlanta Railroad; 19th, Snicker's Gap, Pike, Va.; Martinsburg, Va., Averill's Cavalry; Pine Bluff, Tennessee River; Tenn., 21st, Summit Point, Berryville and Flowing Springs, Va.; Memphis, Tenn.; 21st and 22d, College or Oxford Hill, Miss.; 23d, Abbeville, Miss.; 24th, Fort Smith, Ark.; Jones' Hay Station and Ashley Station, Ark.; 24th and 25th, Bermuda Hundred, Va.; 24th to 27th, Halltown, Va.; 25th, Smithfield and Shepherdstown, Va.; Ream's Station, Va. Union 127 killed, 546 wounded, 1,769 missing. Confederate 1,500 killed and wounded. 27th and 28th, Holly Springs, Miss.; 29th, Smithfield, Va.; 31st, Block House, No. 5, Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, Tenn.; 31st and September 1st, Jonesboro', Ga. Union 1,149 killed and wounded. Confederate 2,000 killed, wounded and missing. Confederate Brigadier-Generals Anderson, Cummings and Patten killed. 8th, Two Hills, Dak. (Bad Lands); 12th, Little Blue, Dak.; 28th, Fort Cottonwood, Nevada.

September 1st to 8th, Rosseau's pursuit of Wheeler in Tenn.; 1st to October 30th, in front of Petersburg; army of the Potomac Union 170 killed, 822 wounded 812 missing. Confederate 1,000 missing; 2d, Fall of Atlanta, Ga; twentieth corps. Confederate 200 captured; 2d to 6th, Lovejoy Station, Ga; 3d and 4th, Berryville, Va.; Greenville, Tenn.; Confederate Gen. John Morgan killed; 6th, Searcy, Ark.; 10th, capture of Fort Hell. Va; 13th, Lock's Ford, Va: 16th, Sycamore Church, Va.; 16th and 18th, Fort Gibson, Ind Ter; 17th, Belcher's Mills, Va.; 19th to 22d, Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va.; Sixth, Eighth and 1st and 2d Divisions of the Nineteenth Corps; Averill's and Torbett's Cav., Maj.-Gen. Phil. Sheridan. Union 693 killed, 4 033 wounded, 623 missing. Confederate 3 250 killed and wounded, 3,600 captured. Union Brig.-Gen'ls Russell and Mulligan killed and McIntosh. Upton and Chapman wounded. Confederate Maj -Gen'ls Rhodes and Brig.-Gen'ls Gordon and Goodwin killed, and Fitz Hugh Lee, Terry, Johnson and Wharton wounded; 23d. Athens Ala Rockport Mo; 24th, Fayette, Mo; 26th and 27th, Pilot Knob or Ironton. Mo. Union 28k lled, 56 wounded, 100 miss-Confederate 1.5 10 killed and wounded; 27th Centralia, Mo.; Marianna, Fla.: 28th to 30th, New Market Heights or Laurel Hill, Va. Union 400 killed, 2,029 wounded. Confederate 2,000 killed and wounded; 29th, Centerville, Tenn; 29th and 30th, Leesburg and Harrison, Mo; 30th and October 1st, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Union 141 killed, 788 wounded, 1,756 missing. Confederate 800 wounded, 100 missing; Arthur's Swamp, Va.; 16th to 18th, Fort Gibson, Indian Ter.; 18th; Fort Cottonwood, Nevada; 19th, Cabin Greek, Indian Ter.; 27th, Fort Rice, Dak.

October 2d. Waynesboro. Va.; Saltville, Va.; 5th, Jackson, La.; Allatoona, Ga. Union 142 killed, 352 wounded, 212 missing. Confederate 231 killed, 500 wounded, 411 missing; 7th, New Market, Va; 7th to 11th, Jefferson City, California and Boonville, Mo. (Price's Invasion); 7th and 13th, Darbytown Road, Va. Confederate Gen. Gregg killed; 9th, Tom's Brook Fisher's Hill, Va; 10th, East Point, Miss; 11th, Fort Donnelson, Tenn.; 13th, Reconnoissance to Strasburg, Va.; Dalton, Ga.; Buzzard Roost, Ga.; 15th, Glasgow, Mo. Union 400 wounded and missing. Confederate 50 killed and wounded; 19th, Lexington, Mo.; Cedar Creek, Va. (Sheridan's Ride.) Sixth Corps Eighth Corps and 1st and 2d Divisions Nineteenth

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1864—Continued.

NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

Corps, Merritt's, Custer's and Torbett's Cav. Union 588 killed, 3,516 wounded, 1,891 missing. Confederate 3,000 killed and wounded, 1,200 missing. Union Brig -Gen'ls Bidwell and Thorburn killed, Maj.-Gen'ls Wright, Ricketts and Grover, and Brig.-Gen'ls Ketchem, McKenzie, Penrose, Hamlin, Devins, Duval and Lowell wounded. Confederate Maj.-Gen. Ramseur killed and Battle and Conner wounded; 21st and 22d, Little Blue and Independence, Mo; 23d, Hurricane Creek, Miss.; 26th to 29th; Decatur, Ala.; 27th, Hatcher's Run, Va.; 27th and 28th, Fair Oaks, Va; 28th, Morristown, Tenn.; 28th 30th, Newtonia, Mo.; 29th, Beverly, W.

Va; 30th, Near Brownsville, Ark.

November 1st to 4th, Union Station. Tenn.; 5th, Fort Sedgwick or Fort Hill, Va.; 9th, Atlanta, Ga.; 12th, Newton and Silver Springs, Va.; 13th, Bull's Gap. Tenn.; 16th, Lovejoy Station and Bear Creek Station, Ga.; 17th, Bermuda Hundred, Va.; 18th, Myerstown, Va.; 20th, Macon, Ga.; 22d, Griswoldville, Ga.; Rood's Hill, Va.; Lawrenceburg. Campbellville and Lynnville, Tenn.; 26th, Saundersville, Ga; 26th to 29th, Sylvan Grove, Waynesboro', Brown's Cross Roads. 29th and 30th, Spring Hill and Franklin, Tenn. Union 189 killed, 1,033 wounded, 1,104 missing. Confedrate 1.750 killed, 3.800 wounded, 702 missing. Union Major General Stanley and Bradley wounded. Confederate Major General Cleborne, Brigadier Generals Adams, Williams, Strahl, Geist and Granberry killed, Major General Brown and Brigadier Generals Carter, Manigault, Quarles Cockrell and Scott wounded. 30th, Honey Hill or Grahamville, S. C.; Union 66 killed, 645 wounded.

December 1st. Stoney Creek Station, Weldon Railroad, Va.; twelve miles from Yazoo, Miss.; 1st to 14th, in front or Nashville, Tenn.; 1st to 31st in front of Petersburg, Army of the Potomac; 2d and 3d, Block house No. 2, Mill Creek, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 3d. Thomas' Station, Ga.; 4th, Block house No. 7. Tenn.; 5th to 8th, Murfreesboro, Tenn., General Rosseau's troops; 6th to 9th, Deveaux's Neck, S. C. Union 39 killed, 390 wounded, 200 missing. Confederate 400 killed and wounded 7th to 9th, Eden Station, Ogeechee River Ga.; 7th to 11th, Weldon Railroad expedition; 8th and 9th, Hatcher's Run, Va.; 8th to 28th, raid to Gordonsville, Va.; 10th to 21st, siege of Savannah, Ga. Union 200 wounded. Confederate 800 missing. 12th to 21st, Stoneman's raid from Bean's Station, Tenn., to Saltville, Va.; 13th, Fort Fort McAllister, Ga; 14th, Memphis, Tenn. 15th and 16th, Nashville, Tenn. Union 400 killed, 1.740 wounded. Confederate 4,462 missing. 17th, Franklin, Tenn.; 17th to 19th, Mitchell's Creek, Fla, and Pine Barren Creek, Ala; 20th, Lacey's Springs; 25th, Fort Fisher, N. C.; 28th, Egypt Station, Miss. Confederate Brigadier General Gholson killed.

BILTMORE.

Mr. George W. Vanderbilt's estate at Biltmore, N. C., is probably the largest of its kind in the world. It contains 100,000 acres, and is under scientific cultivation. Landscape gardening is an art with him, and German, English, French, Italian and American florists and gardeners of high degree are employed to make this place the most beautiful in the world. His handsome villa embraces wealth, elegance, comfort and convenience, and the works of art to be found within its walls are from the world at large. The estate is an educator and is not maintained to flatter the pride, the appetite or the vanity of the owner. Nearly one thousand persons are employed, and they are satisfied to live in America, to work for an American, and to be paid in American gold.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR. NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

Edward Everett died January 15; was born April 11, 1794.

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, President and Vice-President of the United States. Number of States voting, 25; number not voting, 11; electorial votes cast 233, of which Lincoln received 212, McClellan, 21; popular vote for Lincoln, 2,216,067; for McClellan, 1,808,725.

On March 11 there was a great lockout of the ironworkers of North Strafford-

shire, England, causing the loss of \$600,000 weekly wages.

Richard Cobden died April 2.

A day of thanksgiving was recommended by the President, April 14, and celebrated with joy throughout the loyal States, but the joy was suddenly clouded when, on the evening of Friday, April 14, President Lincoln was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth in the National Theatre at Washington. Lord Palmerston died October 18.

At the close of the Civil war, the United States National debt was about **\$2**,600,000 000.

(Continued on next page).

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1865-Continued. NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES.

January, 1865, 2d, Franklin, Miss.; 2d and 3d, Nauvoo and Thornhill, Ala.; 11th, Beverly, W. Va.; 13th to 15th, Fort Fisher, N. C; 14th to 16th, Pocotaligo, S. C.; 16th, explosion of the magazine at Fort Fisher, N. C.; 25th to February 9th, Combahee River and River's Bridge, Salkahatchie, S. C.

February 5th to 7th, Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run, Va. Union 232 killed, 1.062 wounded, 186 missing. Confederate 1,200 killed and wounded. Union Brigadier Generals Morrow, Smythe, Davis, Gregg. Ayres, Sickel and Gwyn wounded. Confederate General Pegram killed and Sorrel wounded. 8th to 14th, Williston, Aiken and Blackville, S. C.; 10th, James Island, S. C. March 6th, Olive Branch, La.; Natural Bridge, Fla.; 8th to 10th, Wilcox's Bridge,

N. C. Union 80 killed, 420 wounded, 600 missing. Confederate 1,500 killed, wounded and missing. 16th, Averysboro', N. C. Union 77 killed, 477 wounded. Confederate 108 killed, 540 wounded, 217 missing. 19th to 21st. Bentonville, N. C. Union 191 killed, 1.168 wounded, 287 missing. Confederate 267 killed; 1,200 wounded, 1,625 missing. 25th, Fort Steadma in front of Petersburg, Va. Union 68 killed, 337 wounded, 506 missing. Confederate 800 killed and wounded, 1,881 missing. Assault of the Second and Sixth Corps. Union 103 killed, 864 wounded, 2(9 missing. Confederate 834 captured. 26th to April 9th, siege of Mobile, Ala., including Spanish

Fort and Port Blakely. Union 213 killed, 1,211 wounded.

April 1st, Five Forks, Va. First, Second and Third cavalry divisions and Fifth Corps. Union 124 killed, 706 wounded. Confederate 3,000 killed and wounded, 5,500 captured. 2d, fall of Petersburg. Union 296 killed, 2,565 wounded, 500 missing. Confederate 3.000 prisoners. 8d, Namozin Church and Willcomack, Va.; 3d, fall of Richmond, Va. Confederate 6,000 prisoners, of whom 5,000 were sick and wounded. 5th, Amelia Springs, Va.; 6th, Sailor's Creek, Va Union 166 killed, 1,014 wounded. Confederate 1,000 killed and wounded, 6,100 prisoners. High Bridge, Appomattox River, Va. Union 10 killed, 31 wounded. 1,000 missing and captured. 7th, Farmville, Va. Union 655 killed and wounded. 8th and 9th, Appomattox C. H, Va. Union 200 killed and wounded. Confederate 500 killed. 9th, Lee surrendered to the Armies of the Potomac and James, Major General U. S. Grant. Confederate 26,000 prisoners. 17th, surrender of Mosby to Major General Hancock. Confederate 700 prisoners. 26th Johnson surrendered to the Armies of the Tennessee, Georgia and Ohio, Major General Sherman Confederate 29,924 prisoners.

May 10th, capture of Jefferson Davis at Irwinsville Ga First Wisconsin and Union 2 killed, 4 wounded, caused by the pur-Fourth Michigan Cavalry. suing parties firing on each other. Tallahassee, Fla., surrender of Sam Jones command to detachment of Wilson's cavalry, Major General McCook Confederate 8,000 prisoners. 11th, Chalk Bluff, Ark., surrender of Jeff Thompson's command to forces under General Dodge. Confederate 7.4:4 prisoners. 13th, Palmetto Ranche, Texas, Thirty-fourth Indiana, Sixty-second U. S. Colored and Second Texas Cavalry. Union 118 killed and wounded. 26th, surrender of Kirby Smith to Major General Canby's com-

mand. Confederate 20,000 prisoners.

The foregoing abstract, taken from the records of the government, is as nearly reliable as can be compiled. Much no doubt could be added were it possible to consult the recollection of every veteran who took part in the engagements. January 1, 1861, the army of the United States for active service consisted of 14 663 men. May 1, 1865, there were 797.807 men on active duty, while 202,709 more were absent. During the struggle there were 44,000 killed in battle, 186,000 died from disease, 26,000 died in prisons, 49,000 died from wounds, 280,000 were wounded, and 185,000 are recorded as captured and missing. During the four years there were over 2,800,000 enlistments.

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January 29, George Peabody gave a second donation of \$500,000 for the relief of the poor of London.

The Civil rights bill passed by Congress, April 9.

The first Atlantic telegraph cable laid.

A seven weeks' war between Italy and Austria.

Battle of Sadowa between the Austrians and Russians.

Great fire in Portland, Maine, July 4.

The Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, by Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Ill., who was made provisional commander-in chief on July 12.

Building of the Union and Central Pacific Railways.

Lewis Cass died June 17.

Withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

The work of reconstructing the Southern States proceeded with considerable difficulty.

Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. -Daniel Webster.

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Alaska and the Aleutian Islands purchased from Russia for \$7 200,000, adding to the area of the United States 577,390 square miles, and making the total area 3.593.403 square miles.

March 20th, the Dominion of Canada formed.

Maximilian was shot at Queretaro, Mexico and the Juarez government established

President Andrew Johnson issued a general and unconditional proclamation of

John A. Andrew, the twenty-first governor of Massachusetts. died October 30. Celebration of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Reformation October 31.

Elias Howe, inventor of sewing machines, died October 3.

George Peabody gave \$2,000,000 to endow schools in the Southern States.

National Bankrupt Law passed by United States Congress.

Nebraska admitted in the Union. International Exposition at Paris.

The Abyssinian war breaks out.

The noblest motive is the public good.—Virgil.

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The Burlingame treaty made with China.

Violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius, January 27, causing considerable damage. On March 11, a hurricane in the Mauritius causes the loss of 50,000 lives.

Magdala in Abyssinia stormed by the British, when King Theodore commits suicide rather than be captured.

James Buchanan died June 1.

On February 24 the House of Representatives passed a resolution that President Johnson be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors—yeas, 126; nays, 47; not voting, 17. The Senate refused to concur by a two-thirds vote as required by law—guilty 35. not guilty, 19.

Congress passed the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

National Democratic Convention held in New York, Horatio Seymour and Frank

P. Blair being nominated for President and Vice-President.

National Republican Convention held in Chicago, Ulysses S Grant and Schuyler Colifax being nominated for President and Vice-President.

Bets at first were fool traps, where the wise like spiders lay in ambush for the flies — Dryden.

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March 4, Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, President and Vice-President of the United States. Number of States voting 34; not voting 3; total electoral votes cast 294, of which Ulysses S. Grant received 214, and Horatio Seymour, 80. Popular vote for Grant, 3 015.071; for Seymour, 2.709, 613.

May 9, completion of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad connections, making the first through railroad route across the continent.

George Peabody gave an additional million dollars to the American Southern Educational Fund

French Atlantic Telegraph Cable laid July 24.

September 24 called "Black Friday," when a great panic occurred in the money and stock markets of all the large cities in the United States.

Franklin Pierce died October II.

George Peabody died November 4.

Commodore Stewart ("Old Ironsides") died November 6.

General John A. Rawlins died September 6.

Troublous outlook between Germany and France.

Daniel Webster struck me much like a steam engine in trowsers.—Sidney Smith.

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Alexander Dumas died December, born 1803.

United States Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Enforcement act.

Charles Dickens died June 9

September I, surrender of Louis Napoleon at Sedan with 80,000 men. Same date, the French Republic declared.

September 19, the siege of Paris by the German Army.

Capitulation of Strasburg September 28.

October 27, the surrender of the French Army of 170,000 men to the Germans.

French Government located at Bordeaux in December.

Rome again the capital of Italy.

Unification of Germany.

Ninth United States census taken, showing 38,558,371 population.

General Robert E. Lee died October 12. Admiral D. G. Farragut died August 14.

Fenian raids into Canada February 3.

Peace is the soft and holy shadow that virtue casts.—H. W. Shaw.

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King William was proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles on January 18. The city af Paris capitulated to the German Army January 28, which practically closed the Franco-Prussian War.

Terrible scenes in Paris while in the hands of the Commune, April 6.

Destruction of the Column of the Vendome by the Communists of Paris, May 16. May 10, Treaty of Peace between France and Germany signed at Frankfort.

Treaty to consider the Alabama claims signed at Washington.

October 9 the greatest fire ever known in the United States broke out at Chicago, resulting in the loss of an unknown number of lives and \$200,000,000 worth

of property. Over 18,000 buildings were destroyed.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited the United States December 1.

Geneva tribunal on Alabama claims convened December 15.

O God, Thy power is wonderful; Thy glory passing bright; Thy wisdom, with its deep on deep, A rapture to the sight.—Faber.

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General amnesty bill passed by United States Congress January 16. Japanese embassy arrived at Washington March 1.

Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, died April 2.

National Republican Convention at Philadelphia renominated Ulysses S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice-President.

The Democratic and Liberal National Convention met at Cincinnati and nomi-

nated Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown for President and Vice-President. September 14, an award of \$15,500,000 was made by the Geneva tribunal to the

United States for losses incurred by the Anglo-Confederate cruisers.

On October 23, the Emperor of Germany decided in favor of the United States regarding the San Juan boundary.

The epizootic plague among horses prevailed during October. November 6, evacuation of French territory by German troops.

Great fire in Boston November 9, nearly 800 buildings being destroyed, involving a loss of \$73,600,000.

William H. Seward died October 10. Horace Greeley died November 20.

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Louis Napoleon died at Chiselhurst, England, January 9.

Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton died January 18.

Mexican Railway opened from Vera Cruz to the capital in January.

Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, President and Vice-President of the United States. Number of States voting 37; total electoral vote, 366; of which Grant received 286. Of the popular vote, Grant received 3 597,070, and Greeley, 2.834,079.

On April 11, the Modoc Indians massacred the three peace commissioners sent by

the Government.

Dr Livingstone, the famous explorer, died in Africa, May 4.

Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died May 7. Hiram Powers, sculptor, died.

On September 18, the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., failed, precipitating a severe financial panic.

Extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Vienna, December 3.

Louis Agassiz, the distinguished naturalist, died December 14.

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The celebrated Siamese twins died January 17.

Signal defeat of the Carlists at Bilboa, Spain, January 29.

Millard Fillmore died, March 8.

Charles Sumner died, March 11.

The Swiss Federal Constitution adopted, April 19.

Congress passed a bill in May limiting the United States currency to \$382 000 000.

The regular army of the Uniled States fixed at 20,000 men.

Lodyguin and Kossloff, two Russians residing in London, invent the electric light.

The great bridge across the Mississippi River, at St Louis, opened in July.

Postal convention between France and the United States ratified at Washington, July 27.

Celebration of the 1000th anniversary of Iceland. August 2.

M Francis Guizot died September 12; was born October 4, 1787.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, lest I be full and deny thee, or lest I be poor and steal. Prov. xxxi, 8, 9

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The proposition to extend the term of the President of the United States to six years without re-election was rejected by Congress, January 27.

Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada defeated in the

United States Senate, February 3.

The Force bill passed by the United States Congress February 28. Treaty between the United States and Belgium ratified March 10.

John C. Breckinridge died May 17.

Centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.

Andrew Johnson died July 31.

Hans Christian Andersen died August 4.

Rev. Charles G. Finney, a noted preacher and religious writer, died August 16. On November I, the British Government secured control of the Suez Canal, by the payment of £4.000,000 for shares.

Henry Wilson died at Washington November 22. My bark is on a troubled sea;

The winds and waves may adverse be;—

But hope, my anchor, 's firmly cast

Within the vale, for ever fast.—Campbell.

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The year opened with general celebration of the approaching Centennial throughout the United States

Application for patent on telephones, filed by Prof. Elisha Gray, in patent office, February 14.

Opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, May 10

Slaughter of Gen. Custer and his command by the Indians at Little Horn, June 25

July 4, celebration of the Iooth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the United States.

Colorado, the thirty-eighth State, admitted to the Union.

The first crematory furnace in the United States, built at Washington, Penn., in November.

Democratic National Convention, at St. Louis, nominated Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks for President and Vice-President.

Republican National Convention, at Cincinnati, nominated Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler for President and Vice-President.

The organization of the National Prohibition party completed, and Green Clay Smith nominated for President

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Cornelius Vanderbilt died January 4.

The United States Electoral Commission appointed January 28.

March I, Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were declared President and Vice-President by the Electoral Commission. Number of States voting. 38; total electoral vote, 369; number declared for Hayes, 185; number declared for Tilden, 184. Of popular vote Hayes received 4,033 950, and Tilden 4,284 885, and Green Clay Smith (Prohibition), 9,522.

March 23, the Mormon leader, John D. Lee, was shot by the United States Government for participation in the Mountain Meadow Massacre in 1857.

Russia declared war against Turkey April 24.

John Lothrop Motley died May 29

The Balkan Mountains crossed by the Russian Army in July.

July 21, riots of railway employes at Pittsburg, and burning of Pennsylvania Railway's property there and at other points.

Centennial celebration of the Battle of Bennington, August 15 and 16.

Brigham Young, head of the Mormon Church, died August 29

Mons. A Thiers died September 3

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Henry M. Stanley returned from his famous African explorations in January. Victor Emanuel. King of Italy, died January 9, and was succeeded by his son, now King Humbert.

Pope Pius IX, head of the Catholic Church, died February 7. Rev. Alexander Duff, a celebrated missionary, died February 12.

One hundred and sixty Russian Nihilists sentenced to Siberia February 16.

Election of Pope Leo XIII February 20.

The treaty of San Stefano between Russia and Turkey, signed March 3.

Repeal of the United States bankrupt law April 15.

The Erie Railway was sold at auction April 24.

Opening of the second International Exposition at Paris, May 1.

John S. Motley, the historian, died May 30.

William Cullen Bryant died June 12; was born November 3, 1794.

The closing of the City of Glasgow bank in October resulted in the arrest and punishment of its directors.

Bayard Taylor died in Berlin, Germany, December 19.

True sympathy is putting ourselves in another's place; and we are moved in proportion to the realty of our imagination.

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January I, resumption of specie payments in the United States in compliance with the act approved January 14, 1875.

Seventeen hundred French communists pardoned January 15.

The Zulu war began January 22 Elihu Burritt, "The Learned Blacksmith," died March 9.

Chili at war with Peru April 5.

In April, Solovieff, a Russian Nihilist, attempted to assassinate the Czar.

General John A. Dix died April 21. May 24 William Lloyd Garrison died.

Unlimited silver coinage bill passed by the United States Congress May 24.

Prince Louis Napoleon killed by the Zulus in South Africa June 1.

Protective tariff bill passed by Germany.

Sir Rowland Hill, originator of the penny postage system in England, died Sep-

Serious outbreak of yellow fever in the Southern states.

Resist the devil and he will flee from you. James iv, 7.

There are three sexes—men, women and clergymen.—Sidney Smith.

"What concerneth every man is not whether he fail or succeed, but that he do his duty,

1880

according to the light which may have been given him until he die."—Ian McLaren.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, February 17.

On March 2 President Hayes issued a message concerning the proposed Inter-Oceanic Canal of Panama, refusing to surrender it to foreign control.

Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, nominating General Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English for President and Vice-President.

Republican National Convention at Chicago, nominating James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur for President and Vice-President.

Neal Dow, of Maine, was Prohibition candidate for President.

The centennial establishment of Sunday schools was celebrated June 30.
On August 14 the last stone was put on Cologne Cathedral, which was begun August 14, 1242.

Tenth United S ates census taken, showing 50,152,866 population.

If all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world, in praise of women, was applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during the war.-Lincoln.

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Thomas Carlyle died February 5, was born 1795.

March 4, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, President and Vice-President of the United States. Number of States voting, 38. Total electoral vote 369, of which Garfield received 214, and Hancock 155; of popular vote Garfield received 4.449.053; Hancock 4,442,035, and Neal Dow 10,305.

March 13, the Emperor of Russia assassinated by dynamite bombs.

Alexander III proclaimed Emperor of Russia, March 14.

Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, died April 9; born December 21, 1805.

Issue of the Revised Edition of the New Testament May 17.

May 28, England paid the United States \$75,000 in settlement of the Fortune Bay dispute.

President Garfield shot by an assassin on the morning of July 2.

President Garfield removed to Long Branch September 6, where he remained and died on the evening of September 20.

Father! the sweetest, dearest name
That men or angels know!
Fountain of Life, that had no fount
From which itself could flow!—Faber,

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Henry W. Longfellow died March 24; was boru February 27, 1807.

Ralph Waldo Emerson died April 27; was born in 1803.

Great earthquakes in Costa Rica March 13.

Saturday morning May 6, Lord Cavendish, secretary for Ireland, and Thomas A. Burke, under secretary, were brutally murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin. After desperate attempts to get an acquittal Charles J. Guiteau, the murderer of

President Garfield, was hung on June 80.
July 11, bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet.

September 10, defeat of Arabi Pasha by the English forces under Sir Garnet Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir, and virtual close of the war.

Transit of Venus December 6.

Outrageous persecution of the Jews in Russia. Attempted assassination of Queen Victoria.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln died July 15.

The man of pure and simple heart,
Through life disdains a double part,
He never needs the screen of lies
His inward bosom to disguise.—Gay.

Obscene books are the devil's literature – they are filled with noison.

1883

Get wisdom, get understanding—she shall preserve thee, she shall keep thee.

January																	_
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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Peter Cooper died April 6.

The Irish National League formed in convention at Philadelphia April 26.
The East River Bridge between New York and Brooklyn opened on May 24.
Emperor Alexander III, of Russia, crowned at Moscow May 30.
On the 23d of May a foot of snow fell in some of the Southern States.
While being launched in the river Clyde, the steam vessel "Daphne" overturned, causing the loss of 124 lives.

Charles H. Stratton (General Tom Thumb) died July 15, aged forty-five years. Earthquake on the island of Ischia (Italy), by which 4,000 persons perished. First Civil Service examination in progress for Government employes.

Love of country produces among men such examples as Cincinnatus, Alfred, Washington,—pure, unselfish, symmetrical; among women, Madame Roland, Charlotte Corday, Jeanne Dare,—romantic, devoted, marvelous.—Lamartine.

Wise men ne'er sit and wait their loss,

But cheerly seek how to redress their harm.—Shakespeare.

The body sins not; 'tis the will

That makes the action good or ill -Herrick.

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State Civil Service Law enacted by the Massachusetts legislature.

Terrible floods in the Ohio River February 7-14, destroying over \$3,000,000 worth of property. The water at Cincinnati was seventy four feet above low water mark, the highest since 1832.

The first newspaper ever printed by electricity, March 13, at Ilion, N. Y.

Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 6, nominating James G. Blaine for President, and Gen. John A. Logan for Vice-President.

Democratic National Convention at Chicago nominating Grover Cleveland for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President.

John P. St. John was candidate for Prohibitionist President,

Riots in Cincinnati in which many lives were lost and the courthouse burned.

"That this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."—Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech, Nov. 19, 1863.

Seek out and aid the deserving poor, who would rather starve than press their necessities upon you.—G. A. R. Ritual.

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January 24, the explosion of dynamite in Parliament buildings, London. February 21, dedication of the Washington monument in Washington.

March 23, the Edmunds anti-polygamy law declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.

May 7, the printing of one and two dollar greenbacks stopped.

Dec. 18, Congress votes a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Grant. Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, President and and Vice-President of the United States. Number of States voting, 38; total electoral vote, 401, of which Grover Cleveland received 219, and James G. Blaine, 182. Of the popular vote Cleveland received 4,911,017; Blaine, 4,848,334, and St. John, 151,809.

Victor Hugo died May 22.

Ex-President Ulysses S. Grant died at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23.

Gen. George B. McClellan died October 29.

William H. Vanderbilt died December 8.

February 4, passage by the Senate of Cullom's Inter-State Commerce Bill.

November 25, Thomas A. Hendricks died.

Sir Moses Montefiore, the Jewish philanthropist, died July 20.

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General W. S. Hancock died February 9; was born February 14, 1824.

April 1, the United States Senate votes \$500,000 for a monument to Lincoln to be erected at Washington.

On the evening of May 4 the Haymarket riot occurred at Chicago, when at a gathering of Anarchists a dynamite bomb was thrown into the ranks of the police, killing and wounding upwards of sixty.

May 5 and 6, Anarchists arrested. Trial of Anarchists commenced June 21, was concluded by a verdict of guilty August 20; seven Anarchists were condemned to be hung, and one to imprisonment for fifteen years.

Pensions paid by the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, were \$63,797,831.61.

The Morgan Art Collection in New York, including the famous "peachblow vase," sold for \$1,207,052.

Franz Liszt died July 31. Samuel J. Tilden died August 4.

Chester A. Arthur died November 5. Charles Francis Adams died November 21.

Disastrous earthquake shock at Charleston, S. C., August 31.

There were serious labor troubles during this year in various parts of the United States

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January 9, Sergt. William Ballantine, an eminent English barrister died. Gen. William B. Hazen died January 16. Henry Ward Beecher died March 8. Jenny Lind died November 2.

September 14 the Supreme Court of Illinois confirmed the death sentence in the Anarchist cases, and fixed November 11 as the day for execution.

September 26, Oscar W. Neebe, the Anarchist, goes to Joliet prison to begin his fifteen years' sentence.

October 21, the Lincoln statute in Chicago, unveiled.

November 10, the Governor of Illinois commutes the sentences of the Anarchists Fielden and Schwab to imprisonment for life. Louis Lingg, one of the Anarchists, commits suicide in his cell by exploding a dynamite bomb in his

November 11, August Spies, Albert R. Parsons, George Engel and Adolph Fischer, condemned Anarchists, executed in Chicago jail.

May 25, burning of the Opera Comique in Paris, France; 200 lives lost. July 31, Alfred Krupp, the famous manufacturer of Germany, died.

November 22, M. Jules Grevy, President of the French Republic, resigns.

Number of postoffices in the United States June 30, 55,157.

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January 1, public debt of the United States, \$1,225,598,402.

Emperor William of Germany died March 9.

Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, June 4.

Republican National Convention at Chicago June 19.

Centennial celebration of the Ohio Valley and Central States at Cincinnati, July 4 to October 27.

W. W. Corcoran, the wealthy banker of Washington, died February 24.

Henry Bergh, founder and president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, died at New York March 12.

March 10, 11 and 12, severe snow storm and blizzard in New York City and Boston, both cities being shut out of communication by telegraph and railways; several people frozen in the streets of the first-named city.

March 23, Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court,

died at Washington.

Matthew Arnold, a distinguished English author, died April 16. Roscoe Conkling, a prominent American statesman, died April 18.

	S	M	Т	\mathbf{w}	T	\mathbf{F}	$ \mathbf{S}^{\cdot} $	-	S	M	\mathbf{T}	W	\mathbf{T}	F	\mathbf{S}^{-}
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February	3	 4		6		1 8	2	August	4	5			8	9	3 10
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March	3	4	5	6	7	1 8	9	Septemb'r	1	2	3 10	4	5	6	7
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		25	26	27	28	29	30		$\frac{22}{20}$	$\frac{23}{30}$	24	25	26	27	28
April		1	2	3	4		6	October			1 8		3 10	4	5
	7 14	8 15	16	10 17	18	19	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 20 \end{array}$		$\frac{6}{13}$	14	15	16	17	18	
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June	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	December	1	2	3	4		6	7
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	30									••	1	1		• •	

January 1, 1889, the great "Q" strike ended.

January 3, big battle in Hayti, 1,300 men killed.

Great fire in St. Louis, \$5,000,000 loss.

Mrs. Cleveland's most brilliant New Year's reception at Washington.

New planet discovered.

"Private" Joe Fifer, of Illinois, inaugurated governor, and "Uncle Dick" Oglesby retires and becomes a grnager.

John M. Clayton, of Arkansas, assassinated.

Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, died suddenly at Mierling January 30. Unveiling monument to Lewis Cass, Washington, D. C., February 18.

King William III, of the Netherlands, died.

John C. Flood, bonanza king, died at Heidelberg February 21.

General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, as President, and Levi P. Morton. of New York, as Vice-President, inaugurated under dripping skies at Washington on March 4.

John Ericsson, of Monitor fame, dies in New York City on March 8.

(Continued on next page.)

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR-1889 Continued.

Congressman E. W. Townsend, of Illinois, dies at Washington March 12, and Justice Stanley Matthews on the 22d.

Robert T. Lincoln appointed minister to England and Fred D. Grant to Austria. John Bright, of England, born on November 16, 1811, dies on March 27.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot; King William, of Holland; Edwin Booth, the actor; and the Duchess of Kent, aunt to Queen Victoria, die.

Paris April 25, Carl Rosa, musical director, died to day.

Dr. P. H. Cronin, of Chicago, disappears, and his body is found in a catch-basin on May 23.

President Carnot, of France, fired at; the Paris Exposition opened.

Washington Irving Bishop, the noted mind reader, dies.

Unveiling of the Haymarket monument occurred on May 31.

The great Johnstown flood, whereby 12,000 people lose their lives.

General Hippolyte, insurgent leader of Hayti, defeated Legitime and is proclaimed President.

Great fire at Seattle on June 8; loss, \$10.000,000.

Leonard Swett, noted Chicago lawyer, dies on June 9.

Mrs Maybrick, arrested in England for poisoning her husband.

Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, of Fremont, Ohio, die on June 25.

Walter W. Phelps is appointed minister to Germany.

Carlotta Patti, the noted singer, died at Paris on June 28, and Mrs. ex-President Tyler at Richmond, Va., on July 1.

Earl of Fife and Princess Louise, of England, wed, on July 27.

Judge David S. Terry, of California, shot and killed by a United States marshal for assaulting Justice Field.

Hon. S. S. (Sunset) Cox, of Ohio, and Wilkie Collins, of London, die September 22

ber 23

"Old Gabriel," the oldest known living man in the world, resides in California at this date. He was born in 1739, is 150 years old, in his third childhood, hale and hearty.

Chicago bid \$10,000,000 for the World's Fair.

James G. Blaine chosen president of the Pan-American Congress October 2. Steamer Corona explodes at New Orleans October 3, and forty people killed. Talmadge's Brooklyn Tabernacle burned October 14.

King Louis, of Portugal, dies at Lisbon on October 19, and Hon. John Crerar, of

Chicago, dies the same date.

The great Cronin murder trial commences on October 24, Hon. J. M. Longe-

necker prosecuting.

November 10, Catholic birthday: 100th anniversary of the American hierarchy, Baltimore the Mecca, imposing opening of Church's centennial; cardinal officiates, supported by many of the high prelates; a most impressive ceremony. The great Catholic university dedicated at Washington November 13. Civil war in Brazil; Dom Pedro abdicates and sails for Portugal; republic proclaimed November 16.

Henry M. Stanley heard from on November 21 from the jungles of Africa.

Jefferson Davis, ex-Confederate president, dies at New Orleans on December 5. Great Auditorium, of Chicago, dedicated to music and the people; Adelina Patti sings. President Harrison and Vice-President Morton in attendance.

London, December 13, Robert Browning died.

Henry M. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, died on December 23.

Reverends John Shanley, of St. Paul. Minn; James McGolrick, of Minneapolis, and Joseph Cotter, of Winona, were consecrated as bishops of the Catholic Church.

Lisbon, December 27, Carlos I proclaimed king.

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June	1	2		4	5	6	7	December	30			1	4	5	6
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	29	30	0 0						28	29	30		• •		• •
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January 2, President Harrison's first New Year's reception.

The royal palace of the King of Belgium burned on January 3.

Dowager Empress Augusta, of Germany, died on January 7. She was born September 3, 1811.

Hon. W. D. Kelly ("Pig Iron"), of Pennsylvania, died on January 9. Walker Blaine died on January 16.

Amadeus, ex-King of Spain, died January 18, and Senator Riddleburger and William Bross, of the Chicago *Tribune*, died on January 27.

John Ruskin adjudged insane January 18

Secretary of the Navy Tracy's Washington house burned on the evening of February 9, and his wife, daughter and maid lost their lives.

The Louisiana lottery invades Dakota and the Pacific Express robbed of \$35,000.

(Continued on next page.)

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR-1890 Continued.

Fielden and Schwab, of Haymarket riot fame, granted a writ of error.

General Sherman 70 years old February 8 and is honored with a banquet.

February 11, Mormon rule at Salt Lake forever at an end.

February 11, serious riots in Lisbon.

February 12, Duc d'Orleans condemned to serve two years' imprisonment.

February 25, Chicago wins the World's Fair.

British steamer Quetta struck a rock, sank, and 200 lives lost.

William B. Allison, of Iowa, elected senator for a fourth term.

March 18, disastrous fire at Indianapolis, and twelve firemen burned.

Berlin, March 18, Prince Bismarck retired as chancellor of the empire, and General Von Caprivi named as his successor.

Major General George Crook dies on March 21.

Samuel J. Randall died at Washington on April 13; Bishop Borgess, of Kalamazoo, and Senator Beck, of Kentucky, on May 3.

London, May 3, great Labor Day parade, 500,000 persons participated.

Hon. Andrew Shuman, a veteran Chicago editor, died on May 5.

President Cummings, of the Northwestern University, dies at Evanston May 7.

Walt Whittman and Wirt Dexter, of Chicago, die on May 7.

Monument to the memory of General R. E. Lee dedicated at Richmond May 29. May 30, Memorial Day in the United States.

General Clinton B. Fisk died in New York on July 9.

Minnesota visited by a terrible cyclone near St. Paul resorts; also Lake Pepin; loss over 300.

General John C. Fremont died at New York City on July 13.

Revolution in the Argentine Republic and many killed.

General Barillas, of Guatemala, deposed on August 9.

Gardner, Chase & Co., of Boston, fail for over \$2,000,000,

Colonel George R. Davis elected director general of the World's Fair.

Comte de Paris visited the grave of General McClellan on October 6.

The wife of General William Booth, of the Salvation Army, died in London in October.

Justice Samuel F. Miller died in Washington on October 14.

A. B. Mullitt, for years supervising architect for the government, committed suicide at Washington October 20.

British torpedo cruiser Serpent foundered off the coast of Spain and 273 persons lost.

Baring Brothers failed.

Prince Adolph and Victoria, of Prussia, wed at Berlin on November 19.

General Seliverskoff, of Russia, assassinated at Paris November 19.

Countess of Rosebery died on November 19 and King William III., of Holland, on November 23.

Sitting Bull, a noted Sioux chief, killed while resisting arrest at Standing Rock Agency on December 15.

General Francis E. Spinner died at Jacksonville, Fla., December 31.

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding.—Prov. 3-5.

1891

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.—Prov. 4-23.

	S	M	T	W	\mathbf{T}	F	$ \mathbf{s} $		S	M	\mathbf{T}	W	\mathbf{T}	\mathbf{F}	S
January			6		18	2	3 10	July	5		7	1 8	29	3	
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March		2	3	4	5	6		Septemb'r					$\frac{3}{10}$		5 12
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April	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	October	4	5	6		8		$\frac{3}{10}$
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June	31	· · 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3				December	29	30		2	3	· · 4	5
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•	•••	• • •	• •	. •			• •				••	•••	•••	• •	• •

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Emma Abbott, the sweet singer, died at Salt Lake City on January 5.

Lieutenant Casey, of the 22d Infantry, killed by the Indians.

George Bancroft, historian, dies at Washington. D. C., January 17.

King Kalakua, of the Hawaiian Islands, died at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco on January 20

Hon. David B. Hill, of New York, elected United States senator; 100 guns fired in honor of the result.

The great snow storm in New York occurred on January 25.

The first stake driven for the World's Fair on January 27.

Hon. William Windom, secretary of the treasury, dies in New York on the evening of January 29.

Meissonier, the great French painter, died at Paris January 31.

Continued on next page.)

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1891-Continued.

Miss Catherine Drexel, of Philadelphia, gave up a fortune of \$7,000,000 and a fashionable life to become Mother Superior of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, instituted by her for work among the Indians and colored people.

Admiral David D. Porter died suddenly at Washington. His father was a distinguished commodore in the war of 1812.

General William Tecumseh Sherman died in New York on February 14. He fought his last fight and surrendered peacefully at ten minutes to 2 P. M.

Queen Regent Liliuokalani declared Queen of the Hawaiian Islands on Feb-

Senator Hearst, of California, died at Washington February 28, and Prince Jerome Napoleon at Rome March 17.

Lawrence Barrett died in New York on March 20.

General Joseph E. Johnson, of the Confederate army, died at Washington on March 21. He was the last, save Beauregard. of the six full generals.

King Humbert demands that the New Orleans Mafia lynchers be punished. An indemnity was subsequently paid.

The Grand Army of the Republic celebrated its silver jubilee at Decatur, Ill., on April 6

P. T. Barnum died on April 7 at Bridgeport, Conn., in his 81st year.

Berlin, April 24, Marshal Count Von Moltke died to-day in his 81st year.

Ottawa, May 20, Sir John McDonald suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he died June 6 at Earnscliffe.

An attempt was made on May 29 to steal the body of P. T. Barnum.

"Buffalo Bill," of the great Wild West Show, visits the historic field of Waterloo. Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indianapolis, died on June 21.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, died suddenly at his home in Bangor on Tulv I

Right Rev. Frederic Xaver Katzer, of Milwaukee, was honored by Pope Leo XIII in the conferring upon him of the pallium, on May 20. Archbishop Kitzer was born on February 7, 1844, at Ebensee, Austria.

James Russell Lowell died on August 12 at Boston.

George Jones, editor New York Times, and Herman Raster, of the Chicago Stants Zeitung died August 12.

Mrs. Polk, wife of the tenth President of the United States, died at Nashville on August 15

Terrible battle at Valparaiso, Chile, on August 23. Balmaceda defeated and a fugitive.

Illinois veterans dedicate and place regimental monuments in position at Get-

Jules Grevy died at Paris on September 9, in his 85th year.

William Waldorf Astor deserts America and becomes a full-fledged Englishman. President Balmaceda, of Chile committed suicide at Santiago on September 10. Brussels September 20, General Boulanger, of France, committed suicide by shooting. He was found in the cemetery.

London, October 7, Charles Stewart Parnell died to-day-the end of a remarkable career.

William J Florence, the actor died at Philadelphia on November 19.

Governor A P. Hovey, of Indiana, died on November 23.

New York, November 29. three shots were fired at Rev. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, died at Paris on December 5.

Attempt made to kill Russell Sage in his office in New York on December 4. Senator Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, died December 20.

Jerome I. Case, of Wisconsin, died December 22.

	$ \mathbf{s} $	M	\mathbf{T}	W	\mathbf{T}	\mathbf{F}	s		\mathbf{S}	M	T	W	\mathbf{T}	F	\mathbf{s}_{-}
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February	31	1	· · · 2	3	4	· · · 5	6	August	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	10 17	11	12		14	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 22 \end{array}$			$\frac{5}{16}$	10 17	11	$\frac{12}{19}$	13	14	15
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May	1 8	2		4	5	6		November				2 9	3		5
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			28	29	30	• •	• •		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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Great famine in Russia; 30,000,000 on the border of starvation.

Bold plot to overthrow President Hippolyte, Haytian ruler, on January 8.

Cardinal Manning died in London on January 8.

Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, dies January 7.

Chili demands the recall of Minister Egan.

Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, dies on June 14th of pneumonia.

Nihilists routed out in St. Petersburg. High officials implicated.

Associate Justice Josiah P. Bradley dies at Washington on January 22.

Washington, D. C., January 29th, "Chili must salute the flag,"—and she did.

Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon dies at Mentone, England, January 31.

Hon. Alex McKenzie, of Canada, dies.

(Continued on next page.)

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1892-Continued.

Pattrick O'Sullivan, of Dr. Cronin murder fame, died in prison at Joliet, on May 5.

Archbishop John Ireland's schools at Faribault and Stillwater, Minn., are recognized by the Pope.

Venezuelan insurgents capture the City of Bolivar on May 15.

A hurricane swept the Island of Mauritius on May 30th, and 1200 people were killed.

Golden wedding of the Danish King and Queen on May 26.

James G. Blaine resigns as secretary of state on June 4.

Emin Pasha dies in the interior of Africa on June 1st, and Sidney Dillon on June 9th, in New York.

President Benjamin Harrison nominated at Minneapolis for a second term, and

Whitelaw Reed as Vice-President.

Grover Cleveland nominated for President, and Adlai Stevenson for Vice-President, at Chicago on June 23.

St. Johns, N. F., nearly wiped out by fire on July 7.

Thomas Cook, founder of the Cook excursions, died in London, July 19.

July 29th the hottest day of the year in New York—300 prostrations, 94 deaths. The family of Hiram Sibley and guests, eleven in all, lost in Georgian Bay August 26.

George Wm. Curtis dies at Livingston, Statan Island, August 31st, and John G. Whittier on September 7th, at Hampton Falls, N. H.

Four of the Dalton gang of bank robbers killed at Coffeyville, Kas.

Lord Tennyson died in London on October 5.

Charles T. Yerkes donates the largest telescope in the world to the Chicago University. It is located at Lake Geneva, Wis., and with the land and buildings cost \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President, dies in Washington, D. C., on the 25. Milwaukee, Wis., suffers a great fire on October 28; 3 000 people homeless.

Jay Gould dies in New York on December 2d. He was one of the most remarkable organizers and financiers of the century, starting life with \$100 and ending with \$100,000,000. He was quiet, unostentatious and generous.

Martin Burke, one of Dr. Cronin's murderers, died of consumption in Joliet.

The Columbian half dollars arrived in Chicago on December 19, and the first one coined was purchased by Wycoff, Seamans & Benedict, proprietors of the Remington Typewriter, for \$10,000.

THE COST OF STRONG DRINK.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, there were reported to be 4 648 wholesale and 204 294 retail dealers of whisky and beer, from which the United States received in revenue \$114,480,720. The number of breweries in the United States is 1,771, and the annual production from them is 75,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, and 1,115,959,482 gallons of fermented liquors, for which the

consumers pay \$1,000,000,000.

This is but an annual statement, and what an awful statement it is. In its trail come tears, blood, crime, death, damnation, and Christians and statesmen legalize it by not crushing it out. We build war ships, strengthen forts and mobilize armies to crush out an insurrection that lasts but a few days. We hold the Spaniard accountable for Cuban atrocities, and yet we build breweries and license rum sellers whose sole aim and business is to degrade, debauch and damn our young men and young women.

America! wake up! God will bless you for lending a sympathetic ear to Cuba; but He will hold you accountable for aiding and abetting the brewers and

rum sellers in their nefarious business.

	S	M	T	$ \mathbf{w} $	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
January	18	2 9	3	4	5	6	7 14	July	2	3	• •	5	• •	7	18
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T 1	29	30		• •	١	١	28		$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 23 \end{array}$	24		26		$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 28 \end{array}$	22 29
February	5	6		8	$egin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	3 10	4 11	August	30	31		2	3	4	5
,	19	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 20 \end{array}$	21	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 22 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 23 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 25 \end{array}$	August	$\frac{6}{13}$	7 14	$\frac{8}{15}$	9 16	17	11 18	$\frac{12}{19}$
March	26	27	28	· · · 1	· · · 2	• •	• •		299	21 28	22	23	$\frac{24}{31}$	25	
	5 12	6 13	7 14	8	9	10 17	11	Septemb'r	3	- · · · 4			• •	18	2 9
	19 26	20	21	22	23	24	25		$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 17 \\ 17 \end{array}$		12	13	14	15	
April		3		5	6		1		24	25	26	27	28	$\frac{22}{29}$	30
	9	10	11	12	13	14	8 15	October	1	·· 2 9	3	4	5	6	7
	16 23	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 24 \end{array}$	25	26	27 .	21 28	29		8 15	16	17	18	12 19	20	
May	30	1	2	3	4		6		29	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 30 \end{array}$		• •	26	27	28
		$\frac{8}{15}$	16	10 17	11 18	19	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 20 \end{array}$	November	5	6	7	1 8	9	$\frac{3}{10}$	4 11
	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 28 \end{array}$	$\frac{22}{29}$	$\frac{23}{30}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 31 \end{array}$	25	26			19	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 20 \end{array}$	21	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 22 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 23 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 24 \end{array}$	18 25
June	4	5	6		8	9	10	December	26	27	28	29	30 • •	1	2
	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 18 \end{array}$	$\frac{12}{19}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 20 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 21 \end{array}$	15	16	17		$\frac{3}{10}$	4 11	$\frac{5}{12}$	6	7 14	8	9 16
	25			28	29	30	•		$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 25 \end{array}$	19	20	21	22	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\ddot{3} \\ 30 \end{bmatrix}$
	• •	••	• •	• •	•••				31				•••	•••	•••

John P. Altgeld inaugurated Governor of Illinois.

General Benj. F. Butler died in Washington, suddenly, on January 11.

"Father Wheadon," venerable circuit rider of the M. E. Church, died at Evanston on June 10.

Ex-President R. B. Hayes died at Fremont, Ohio, on January 18. Dan Coughlin, of the Dr. Cronin murder fame, granted a new trial.

L. Q. C. Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, died at Washington, January 23. Bishop Phillips Brooks died at Boston same date.

James G. Blaine died at Washington on June 27. Revolt in Hawaii and the Queen deposed on June 6.

U. S. Flag was raised with pomp and ceremony over the Government House in

Hawaii on February 1. General Beauregard, last of the full rank generals of the Confederacy, died suddenly in New Orleans, February 20.

New York, February 23, Rufus Hatch died to-day.

(Continued on next page.)

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1893—Continued.

Washington, D. C., March 3, Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland again greet each other, but the tables are turned.

Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson inaugurated as President and Vice-Presi-

dent of the United States, March 4.

Paris, March 17, Jules Ferry, French statesman died suddenly. Tremont Temple of Boston burned on March 19, loss \$500,000

Ex-Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, died on March 22, and Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, New York, on March 24.

General E. Kirby Smith, late of the Confederate army, died at Nashville, Tenn.,

on March 28.

April 5, Carter Harrison elected Mayor of Chicago. Majority, 20,000.

London, April 12, the English, Scotch and Australian Bank has failed, with \$40,000,000 liabilities.

President Cleveland visits the Fair grounds on April 30.

May 2d, opening ceremonies of the World's Fair; President Cleveland presses the button at 12 09, and the greatest event of the century is inaugurated.

May 11. at Muscatine, Iowa, three dwellings blown to atoms by dynamite.

The Infanta Eulalie and Prince Antoine received in Washington on May 19, and in Chicago on June 6.

Edwin Booth died in New York on June 7.

Fargo, N. D., swept by a fire on June 8. Loss, \$3 000,000.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison gave a breakfast at his residence, in honor of the Spanish Queen's representative, on June 27.
Washington, D. C., the historic Ford's Theater, used by the Pension and War

Department, collapsed, and twenty-one persons killed.

H. M. S. Victoria, flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, collided with the Camperdown and was sunk off the coast of Tripoli, on June 22. Tyron and 430 others were drowned.

Anarchists Fielden, Schwab and Neebe are liberated June 26.

The Duke of York and Princess Victoria May wed in London, July 6.

The Spanish Caravals reach Jackson Park on July 8. The cold-storage fire at Jackson Park on July 10.

The Viking ship came into port on July 12.

The religious Parliament connected with World's Fair, and which has never had a counterpart in the world's history, ends its sessions amid hallelujahs on September 28.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, of Austria, visited the Fair on October 4.

October 9, "Chicago Day" at the Fair, and 713,646 paid admissions was the record. The city transportation lines carried 2,556,616 persons to and from their homes

Marshal McMahon, famous French soldier and statesman, late President, dies at Paris on October 17.

Charles Francis Gounod dies in Paris, and Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, of Dor-

chester, Mass., died on October 19. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, assassinated at his home on October 29;

shot down and dies in twenty minutes. Captain Hedberg, of U.S. A., shot and killed at Fort Sheridan, on October 30,

by Lieutenant J. A. Maney. The World's Fair closed, amid the booming of cannon, on October 31.

Carter H. Harrison, late Mayor, buried on November J. Eighty thousand persons viewed the remains while lying in state at the City Hall, and the funeral cortege was the largest ever seen in Chicago-Regulars, National Guards and Civic Societies participating.

General Jere M. Rusk dies at his home in Wisconsin, November 21.

Paris, December 9, bomb explosion in the Chamber of Deputies, whereby many are wounded.

	S	M	\mathbf{T}	W	\mathbf{T}	F	\mathbf{S}		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22			_	26	27	28
February	28			31	1	9	3	August	29	3 0	01	1	2	3	•
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 24 \end{array}$		$\frac{12}{10}$	$\frac{13}{20}$	14	15	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 23 \end{array}$	$\frac{17}{24}$	2
	$\frac{15}{25}$	26	27	28					26	27	$\mathbf{\tilde{2}\hat{s}}$	$\overline{29}$	30	$\bar{3}\bar{1}$	
March					1	2	3	Septemb'r	2			$\frac{\cdot}{5}$	6	7	
	4	$\frac{5}{12}$	6 13	7 14	$\frac{8}{15}$	16	$\frac{10}{17}$		9	10	11	12	13	14	
	18	19	$2\overset{\circ}{0}$	21	22	23	17 24		16	17	18	19	20	21	2
					29	30	31		$\frac{23}{30}$	24					•
April	18		3	4	5	6	7		•	1	2	3	4 11	5	
	8	$\begin{matrix} 9 \\ 16 \end{matrix}$	10	11	12	$\begin{vmatrix} 13 \\ 20 \end{vmatrix}$	14		14	8	9 16	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 17 \end{array}$	11	$\frac{12}{19}$	
	22	23	24	$\frac{15}{25}$	26	$\mathbf{\tilde{27}}$	28		$2\overline{1}$	$\frac{10}{22}$	$\frac{23}{30}$	$ar{24}$	25	$\mathbf{\hat{26}}$	2
MT -	29	30	• •	• •			. :	November	28	29				·/· 2	•
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	
	$\frac{20}{27}$	21 28	22 29	23 30	24 31	25	26		$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 25 \end{array}$	19 26	20 27	28	$\frac{22}{29}$	$\frac{23}{30}$	
June							9	December							
	3	4 11	15	13	1 1	8	16		2	3	4	5 12		7 14	1
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	2
	24	25	26	27		29	30			$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 31 \end{array}$			27	28	2
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Captain Alfred Dreyfus, an Alsatian Jew of the French army, accused of selling important information to the Germans, is arrested.

Ex-Governor Gear, of Iowa, elected to the United States senate.

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, died on February 3.

Washington, D. C., February 8, the old Kearsarge struck a reef near Mosquito Coast, Central America.

Kiel, February 16, German man-of-war Brandenburg, exploded a steam pipe—39 seamen killed.

New York, February 21, Erastus Wiman, capitalist, sent to the Tombs.

Rev. R. W. Patterson died at Evanston, Ill., on April 30.

Dan Coughlin, of Dr. Cronin murder fame, after a second trial, was acquitted.

Turin, March 20, General Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, died.

(Continued on next page.)

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1894-Continued.

Coxey's commonweal army on the march to Washington.

Milwaukee, April 9, serious fire, Davidson's Theater burned; nine perish.

New York, April 13, David Dudley Field died to-day.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, died in Washington April 14.

Jesse Seligman, banker, of New York, died at San Francisco April 23.

Frank Hatton, postmaster general under President Arthur, died in Washington April 30.

Coxey's commonweal army arrived at Washington April 28.

The Pullman strike commenced on May 12.

Talmadge's Brooklyn Tabernacle burned for the third time.

General Coxey, of the commonweal, goes to jail at Washington, D. C., for walking on the government grass.

Lord Coleridge died in London June 14.

Lyons, France, June 21, M. Sade-Carnot, president of the French republic, assassinated.

Paris, June 28, M. Casimer Perier elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of President Carnot.

June 28. great railroad strike in Chicago, United States troops called out to quell rioters; prompt action saved the city.

Hamburg, Mich., ex-Governor Winans died on July 4.

Patrick Eugene Prendergast hanged July 13 for the assassination of Mayor Harrison.

July 18, Eugene V. Debs, the disturber, sent to jail.

Japanese cruiser sinks Chinese ships; war imminent.

Lyons, France, August 3, Santo Geronimo Csesario guillotined August 16 for the assassination of President Carnot.

John C. Gault, well-known railroad manager, died August 29.

Hinckley, Minn., September I, great forest fires; towns burn and I,000 persons perish.

Professor David Swing, of Chicago, died October 3.

Boston, Mass., Oliver Wendell Holmes died October 7.

Bellefontaine, Pa., ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin died October 7.

Montreal, Quebec, ex-Premier Mercer died October 30.

St. Petersburg, November 1, Czar Alexander died at Livadia this afternoon.

Princeton, N. J., Dr. McCosh died November 5.

Robert Louis Stevenson died suddenly of apoplexy at Apia, Samoa, on December 8.

San Francisco, ex-Senator Fair died suddenly at the Lick House December 29.

THE WAR GOVERNORS.

Israel Wasburn, Jr., Maine.
John A. Andrews, Massachusetts.
Nathaniel S. Berry, New Hampshire.
William Sprague, Rhode Island.
John A. Dix and E. D. Morgan, New
York

Andrew G. Curtin, Pennsylvania. David Todd, Ohio.

Oliver P. Morton Indiana.

Richard Yates, Illinois.
Samuel, J. Kirkwood, Iowa.
Austin Blair, Michigan.
Alex W. Randall. Wisconsin.
Alex. Ramsey, Minnesota.
Wm. A. Buckingham, Connecticut.
Erastus Fairbanks, Vermont.
Charles S. Olden, New Jersey.

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	$ \mathbf{s} $	M	T	W.	T	F	$ \mathbf{s} $		S	M	T	W	\mathbf{T}	F	$ \mathbf{s} $
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	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 27 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 28 \end{array}$	$\frac{22}{29}$	$\frac{23}{30}$	$\frac{24}{31}$	25			$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 28 \end{array}$	29	$\frac{23}{30}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 31 \end{array}$	25	26	27
February						1 8	2	August					1	2	3
	3 10	11	12	13	14	15	16		4 11	12	13	$\begin{matrix} & 7 \\ 14 \end{matrix}$	8 15	16	17
	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 26 \end{array}$	$\frac{20}{27}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 28 \end{array}$	22	23		$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 26 \end{array}$	$\frac{20}{27}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 28 \end{array}$	$\frac{22}{29}$	$\frac{23}{30}$	24 31
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			9					-
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April	31	1	2			5		October	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
	7 14	$\frac{8}{15}$	$\begin{matrix} 9 \\ 16 \end{matrix}$	10	$11 \\ 18$	12	13		6	7 14	8	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\9\\16\end{array}$	$\frac{10}{17}$	$\frac{11}{18}$	12 19
	21	22	23	$\hat{f 24}$	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	$2\tilde{5}$	26
May		29						November		28		30		· · · 1	2
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	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 26 \end{array}$	20	21	22	$\frac{23}{30}$	24	25		17	$\begin{array}{c} \bf 18 \\ \bf 25 \end{array}$	19	20	21	22	23
June						• •	1	-					• •	• •	• •
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		$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 26 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 28 \end{array}$	22 29		$\begin{array}{c} \bf 15 \\ \bf 22 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 23 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 26 \end{array}$	$\frac{20}{27}$	$\frac{21}{28}$
	30	• •	• •			• •			29	30	31	• •	• •	• •	• •
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1895

Indianapolis, Ind., December 31, Bishop Knickerbocker, of the Episcopal Church, died to day.

Washington, D. C., General Philip Sidney Post, congressman from Illinois, died January 6.

Paris, January 15, M. Cassimir-Perier, president of France, resigned to-day, and Felix Faure elected to fill the vacancy.

London, January 30, the steamer Elba, from Bremen to New York, sunk on the coast of Holland; 344 drowned.

New York, January 31, Ward McAllister, leader of the "400," died to-day.

Washington, D. C., February 20, Frederick Douglass, noted ex-slave and statesman, died to-day at his home.

War opened between Cuba and Spain February 24.

Ridgewood, N. J., General Adam Badeau died at the age of 64 years, on March 19, of appoplexy.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy to Japan, shot (not fatally) by a young Japanese on March 4.

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1895-Continued.

Anton C. Hesing, of the *Strats Zeitung*, died suddenly in Chicago April 1.

April 3, George B. Swift elected mayor of Chicago over four other candidates by 41,030 majority.

James W. Scott, of the Times-Herald, of Chicago, died suddenly in New York on

April 14.

The steamer Chicora foundered in Lake Michigan April 15; all lost.

Herman H. Kohlsaat purchased the Chicago Times-Herald and Evening Post, Saturday, April 19.

Sioux Center, Iowa, May 3, a terrible cyclone passed over the country here; many

lives lost.

May 15. Florence Nightingale, the famous nurse of the Crimea, is 75 years old Washington, May 28, Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state, died early this morning at the Arlington Hotel.

Danville, N. Y., August 5, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage died here this morning. George F. Root, composer of famous war songs, died on August 6 at Bailey's

Island, Casco Bay, near Portland, Me.

Denver, Colo., the Gurney Hotel wrecked by an explosion and forty lives lost.

Leonard W. Polk, the sculptor, died in Osceola, Wis., August 17.

Atlanta, Ga., September 18, President Cleveland at Gray Gables set Atlanta's exposition in motion.

Bartalome Masso was elected president of the Cuban republic September Io.

S. Corning Judd, ex-postmaster of Chicago, died at his home in Chicago September 23

Paris, September 29, Professor Louis Pasteur died at his home September 29.

Washington, D. C., General William Mahone died at I P. M., October 8. New York, October 18, the Duke of Marlborough arrested for scorching.

Ex-Governor Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, died at his home, North Easton, October 22.

General Van Wick, ex-United States senator from Nebraska, died at Washington October 25.

Washington, D. C., Monsignor Satolli, delegate apostolic to the United States,

was created a cardinal by the Pope.

Eugene Field, poet and writer, died in Chicago, early Monday, November 4.

John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, died November 12.

Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America," died in Boston, Mass., November 16.

Peter McGeoch, great wheat and pork speculator, committed suicide at Milwaukee, November 28.

Alexander Dumas died at Paris November 27.

Columbus, Ohio, Judge Allan G. Thurman died at his residence on the afternoon of December 13. He was born in Lynchburg, Va., November 13, 1813. He had been a member of congress and served twelve years in the senate.

The following was taken from Henry Watterson's address of welcome to the

members of the G. A. R. at the Louisville encampment in 1895:

"And the flag! God bless the flag! As the heart of McCallum More warmed to the tartan, do all hearts warm to the flag! Have you upon your rounds of sight-seeing missed it hereabouts? Does it make itself on any hand conspicuous by its absence? Can you doubt the loyal sincerity of those who from house-top and roof-tree have thrown it to the breeze? Let some sacrilegious hand be raised to haul it down, and see! No, no, comrades, the people en masse do not deal in subterfuges; they do not stoop to conquer; they may be wrong; they may be perverse, but they never dissemble. These are honest flags with honest hearts behind them. They are the symbols of a nationality as precious to us as to you. They fly at last as Webster would have them fly, bearing no such mottoes as 'What is all this worth?' or 'Liberty first and Union afterward,' but blazing in letters of living light upon their ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, those words dear to every American heart: 'Union and liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

	s	M	T	W.	T	\mathbf{F}	$ \mathbf{s} $		S	M	$ \mathbf{T} $	W	\mathbf{T}^{\parallel}	F	S
January				18	2	3		July		• •	• •	1	2	3	4
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	19	20		22	23	24	25		19	20	21		23		25
February		27	28	29	5 0		18	August							1
	9	$\frac{3}{10}$				7 14			9	$\frac{3}{10}$	4 11		6 13	7 14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 31 \end{array}$		26	27	28	29
March		2 9			12	6	7 14	Septemb'r	6	7	8	2	$\frac{3}{10}$	4 11	15 12
	15	16	17	18	$\bar{1}\bar{9}$	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22 29	$\frac{23}{30}$	$\frac{24}{31}$	25	26	27	28		$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 27 \end{array}$	21 28	22 29	$\frac{23}{30}$	24	$egin{array}{c} 25 \\ \cdot \cdot \end{array}$	26
April				1 8	9	3	4 11	October	 4	5	6	• •	1 8		3 10
		13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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May						18	2 9	November	1	2	3				
	$\frac{3}{10}$	11	12	13	14	15	16	November	8	9	10	11	5 12	13	14
	17 24	18 25	19 26			$\frac{22}{29}$			$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 22 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 23 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 26 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 28 \end{array}$
Tuno	31							December	29	30					5
June	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Decomber	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	28	25							27	28		30	31		
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Baltimore, Md., January 5. Archbishop Francis Satolli, Apostolic delegate to the United States, invested with the red berreta creating him a Cardinal Prince in the church.

Madrid, January 17, Captain-General Martinez de Campos retires from Cuba.

General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, dies from an accident in New York, January 21.

Prince Henry of Battenberg dies in Ashantee, Africa.

Vulcan coal mine explodes in Colorado; 60 killed.

New York, February 22, Ballington Booth and wife, of the Salvation Army, revolt, and refuse to go to England.

Rome, March 4, Italy is shaken; population protest against further troops going to Africa,

Madrid, March 4, Students tore down and burned the American flag.

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1896-Continued.

St. Louis, March 4, Archbishop Kenrick died, in the 90th year of his age.

Rome, March 7, Premier Crispi and ministry resign, and Marquis di Rudini succeeds,

Thomas Hughes, noted writer and statesman, died in London, March 22.

New York, April 6, ex-President Harrison married to Mary Lord Dimmick.

Leon Say, distinguished French Diplomat, died at Paris, April 21.

Baron Hirsch, the great Jewish philanthropist, died at Vienna on April 21.

H. C. Bunner, editor of Puck, died at Nutley, N. J., May 11.

Cyclone at Sherman, Texas, on May 15; killed more than 100 people.

General Lucius Fairchild died at Madison, Wis., on May 23.

St. Louis, May 27, A cyclone sweeps over the city, and 1,000 people killed.

Frank Mayo, actor, died on the Union Pacific train on June 8.

Paris, June 8. Jules Simon, French statesman, died suddenly.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18, William McKinley, of Ohio, nominated on the first ballot for President—661½ votes—and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President. Governor Foraker, of Ohio, nominated Major McKinley, and it started a tremendous demonstration. Senators Teller and Cameron bolted the Convention

Peoria, June 23, Governor John P. Altgeld nominated for re-election by acclamation.

Lyman Trumbull was buried in Oakwoods, Chicago, on June 26.

Chicago, July II. William Jennings Bryan nominated for President on the fifth ballot—639 votes—and Arthur Sewell, of Maine, nominated for Vice-President.

Paris, July 14, President Faure, while reviewing the troops, fired upon by an anarchist, who was arrested.

Ex-Governor William E. Russell, of Mass., died suddenly in a camp near Quebec on July 16.

W. J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson nominated by the Populists for President and Vice-President.

Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, nominated for Governor of Michigan August 6.

Hamilton, Mass., August 17, Gail Hamilton died of paralysis.

New York, August 31, Li Hung Shang, the great Chinese statesman, visits America.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 2. Bishop S. M. Terrill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, celebrated his half century of service in the church at the Cincinnati Conference, where he first entered the ministry in 1846.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 13, the Gold Democrats nominated General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and General Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Ky., for Vice-President.

Cleveland, Ohio, September 9, ex-Senator Henry B. Payne died at his home to-day.

London, October 8, George du Maurier, author of Trilby, died this morning. London, October 11, Archbishop of Canterbury died of appoplexy suddenly.

November 4, the greatest political battle ever fought in America closed to-day.
William McKinley, of Ohio, was elected President, and Garret A Hobart, of
New Jersey, Vice-President.

Milwaukee, Wis., December 5, wholesale poisoning; 600 persons affected by eating bread supposed to contain arsenic.

Havana, December 8, General Maceo, the great insurgent general, reported

Chicago, December 22, the Illinois National Bank closes its doors, and carries down four other banks.

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Springfield, Ill., January 19, W. E. Mason elected United States senator from Illinois on first ballot.

Washington, D. C., General Alfred Pleasonton, of cavalry fame, died on February 7.
February 18, 2,000 Moslems massacred at Sitia, Crete.

Manilla, Philippine Islands, February 19, the Spaniards have captured the insurgent town of Selang and 500 insurgents killed.

Binghamton, N. Y., February 19, Major General John C. Robinson, who lost a leg at the battle of the Wilderness, died at 80 years of age.

Canea, Crete, February 21, foreign war ships bombard the insurgent camp.

Havana, February 21, Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, slain in a Spanish dungeon. Washington, March 4, William McKinley, of Ohio, and Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, inaugurated as President and Vice-President.

Athens, March 25, Christian insurgents in Crete blow up a fort with dynamite,

and Turkish troops routed.

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1897-Continued.

Havana, March 29, General Ruiz Rivera, captured by the Spaniards.

Guthrie, O. T., a tornado at Chandler destroyed three fourths of the town, and 45 were killed.

April 6, Carter H. Harrison elected mayor of Chicago over four candidates in the field. The mantle of Carter, Sr., has fallen on the son.

London, April 18, forces of Greece and Turkey meet in relentless and bloody war; fierce battle fought at Milouna Pass, and both armies lose heavily.

The tomb of General Grant, at Riverside Park, N. Y., dedicated on April 27. Sixty thousand men march amid the boom of cannon, and crowd of witnesses estimated at 3,000,000.

Paris, May 4, fire in a bazar; more than one hundred titled ladies perish in the flames.

London, May 15, Domokos lost to the Greeks; great excitement in Athens.

London, May 19, bloody sword of the Turk sheathed by command of the Russian Czar.

Matthew Laslin, Illinois pioneer, died in Chicago on May 20.

Cambridge, Mass, Professor Alvan Clarke, the great telescope lens maker, died here on June 9.

Paris, June 15, an attempt made to assassinate President Faure.

London, June 14, Barnato, the famous diamond king, leaps overboard from the steamer Scott while on the way to England.

London, June 21, the Queen's diamond jubilee inaugurated to-day; the most impressive procession England ever saw.

London, July 20, Jean Ingelow, poet and novelist, died July 19.

The Logan statue unveiled in Chicago on July 22.

Providence, R. I., ex-United States Senator James R. Doolittle died July 27. Madrid, August 8, Senor Antonio Canovas, prime minister of Spain, was assas-

sinated to-day by an anarchist.

City of Mexico, September 16, President Diaz escaped assassination on Mexico's Independence Day.

New York. October 8, ex-Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, died to-night. Windsor, Nova Scotia, was swept by fire on October 17 and 3,000 people are homeless.

George M. Pullman died suddenly at his residence in Chicago on October 19.

New York, October 29. Henry George, mayoralty candidate, dropped dead.

New York, November 2, Robert Van Wyck was elected first mayor of Greater New York.

Columbus, Ohio, Marcus A. Hanna, who conducted President McKinley's campaign, elected United States senator.

Paris, November 15, Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the noted American dentist, died suddenly on November 14. It was he who aided Empress Eugenie to escape from Paris after the defeat of the French by the German army.

London, November 19. great fire in London; \$25,000,000 loss.

Canton, Ohio, Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the President, died on December 12.

Havana, December 17, huge frauds have been found in Weyler's accounts. He got away with the boodle.

The Leiter wheat deal, the greatest of its kind ever known, began during the

latter part of 1897.

Post No. 529, G. A. R., Department of Indiana, was organized at Notre Dame on October 5. All the members are priests. Very Rev. William E. Corby, the commander was chaplain of the 88th New York, and did good service at Gettysburg; Father Olmstead, one of the members, was lieutenant colonel of the 2d New York. Commander Corby died December 23.

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San Quentin, Cal., January 7, Theodore Durant hanged for the murder of Blanche Lamont

Augusta, Ga., January 8, Major Moses P. Handy died.

Columbus, Ohio, January 12, Marcus A. Hanna elected to the U. S. Senate.

Paris, January 15, France insane over the Dreyfus case.

Havana, January 14, city in disorder; mob defies troops and police.

Havana, January 21, Cubans win a victory; the Spaniards lose heavily.

President Dole and wife are guests of the United States.

Washington, D. C., warship Maine ordered to Havana.

Chicago, January 29, wheat goes to \$1.00, Joseph Leiter in control.

Odessa, January 30, Russia sends 10 000 troops to China.

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1898—Continued.

Washington, D. C, Spanish Minister Dupuy de Lome insults the President and is recalled on February 9.

Chicago, February 10, Luetgert, the wife murderer, sentenced to prison for life. Battleship Maine blown up by torpedoes in Havana harbor on February 15,

258 marines perish.

New York, February 17, Miss Frances E. Willard died at the Empire Hotel at midnight on the 17th. Miss Willard was the "Uncrowned Queen of America;" she was an American by birth, but belonged to the World. In early life she lived on a farm, and loved the country home and country manners; did not attend school until fourteen years of age, yet, with a mind receptive to all that was sensible and good, she became a ripe scholar and a profound thinker, an organizer and a safe leader. She stood a peer among the great educators in America, and a stalwart in her life work—purity and sobriety. Frances Willard goes down to future generations as a martyr, and 'tis well. The great cause for which she labored and died needed such a sacrifice to stimulate her co-laborers to greater work in this part of the Master's vineyard. She died on the battlefield of temperance and purity with her face towards the enemy, and, it is fitting that a monument be erected to her memory, to commemorate her many hard struggles and self-sacrificing devotion to a work honored of God. "The Temple," built and burdened with debt, should be re-dedicated and redeemed. Let "Willard Temple free from debt," from this on, be the "war cry" of all the ribboners—the Red, White and Blue—and before the nineteenth century goes out the temperance people can, with a just pride, point to a beautiful and enduring monument, erected to the memory of the world's greatest temperance advocate and leader—Frances E. WILLARD.

New York, February 28, "I am for war, if war is declared, not only as an American but as a Catholic priest."—Father Sylvester Malone, Church of SS. Peter

and Paul, Williamsburg, N. Y. Rome, March 2, Pope Leo XIII to-day celebrates his eighty-eighth birthday.

Count Kolnocky, Austrian premier, died at Vienna.

Benjamin Butterworth, of Washington, D. C., died at Thomasville, Ga.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 11, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, the last of the army commanders of the civil war, died at his home, near Renonda, at 7 o'clock P. M. Havana, March 14, Mrs. Thurston, wife of Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, died suddenly in the yacht Anita, while entering the harbor of Saqua.

Washington, March 14, Senator Wm. E. Mason, of Illinois, received a challenge from a bull-fighting Spanish editor of Madrid to fight a duel. The senator

accepted the challenge to fight him with jokes or snow balls.

March 16th, disastrous fire in Chicago thirty lives lost, and \$1,000,000 money loss.

Washington, D. C., March 17th, Hon. B. K. Bruce, ex-United States Senator and registrar of the treasury, died to day,

Washington, D.C., March 21st, Captain Sigsbee, of the Maine, assigned to active duty again.

Spanish torpedo fleet en route from Spain to Puerto Rico.

Newport News, March 24th, the battleships Kearsage and Kentucky launched to-day, the former christened with Old Rye, the latter with Adam's Ale.

Washington, March 25th, the naval reserves of the middle and western states notified to be in readiness for a call to arms.

Hon, Wheelock G. Veasey, of Vermont, past commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., dies to-day.

Havana. March 26th, American officials and all remaining officers of the battleship Maine, leave Havana.

Washington, D. C., March 28th: "Spain won't pay indemnity, eh? Well, we will see. - Uncle Sam.

Gen. Wm. Booth, of the Salvation Army, visits Chicago.

Dives in hell and Lazarus in Abraham's bosom. Which?

Rum and Ruin are Cause and Effect.

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Easter Sunday, April 19.

Closing year of the nineteenth century.

The year 1900 is not a leap year for the following reasons:

The Gregorian rule of intercalation now in vogue runs as follows: Every year of which the number is divisible by four, without a remainder, is a leap year, excepting centesimal years, which are only leap years when divisible by four after suppressing the two zeros; thus 1600 was a leap year, 1700 and 1800 were common years, and 1900 is also a common year. The year 2000 will be a leap year, and so on.

There is no use of money equal to that of beneficence; here the enjoyment grows on reflection.

A beneficent person is like a fountain watering the earth and spreading fertility; it is, therefore, more delightful and more honorable to give than to receive.— Epicurus.







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O, beautiful and grand,
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Of thee I boast;
Great Empire of the West,
The dearest and the best,
Made up of all the rest,
I love thee most.

-Abraham Coles.







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